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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, and 5.

Bushnell Wins Deposition; Nazis Seize Norse Labor; Italian Centers Bombed

The World's Day—September 11, 1941

New England: Deposition Admitted in Trial

Attorney General Robert T. Bushell scored a victory over the defense in Coakley impeachment trial by winning admission of a deposition by a key witness. [Page 2.]

"Break down some doors in Washington before you close your own," the President of the New England Smaller Business Association urged colleagues in a plea for small business protection. [Page 2.]

Dancing teachers reported upsurge in popularity of Viennese Waltzes among American dancing public. [Page 4.]

Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell said New England war games disclosed need for improved leadership. [Page 4.]

In Norway: Quislings Grab Norse Labor Rule

Nazi-sponsored regime in Norway tok over complete control of both workers and employers organizations as two widely known Norwegian Labor leaders were executed for their part in the growin unrest in Oslo. [Page 6.]

Norwegian Capital continues in a state of seige. Repressive measures imposed in Oslo are expected to be neforced in other parts of Norway.

Air and Sea: RAF Bombs Italian Plants

Italy's industrial centers at Turin, Genoa, and Milan sustained the heaviest RAF bombing of the war, the British announced. [Page 7.]

Two hundred Greek cargo ships, totaling 1,000,000 tons and manned by 6,000 Greeks, now are operating in the Allied cause, Stavros Theofanidis, Greek Mercantile Marine Minister, announced.

Tanks made in America for the Australian Government have arrived at Melbourne for the use of new Australian armored divisions.

RAF lost 585 bombers in Western Europe between April 1 and Sept. 8—including the summer period in which unusually heavy attacks were made on Germany—it was officially announced in London.

Two hundred Axis merchant ships, totaling 651,000 tons, have been sunk in the Mediterranean and Red Seas since Italy entered the war 15 months ago, the British announced.

Hundreds of British fighter planes are being sent to Russia and many have already arrived, the British announced.

Washington: Icelandic Vessel Sunk by U-Boat

The 1,215-ton Icelandic vessel Hekla was reported sunk in late June by a submarine while en route from Iceland to Canada. Six of the crew's 20 members were picked up by a British warship.

Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced arrangements for the production of an additional 30,000,000 pounds of aluminum and 112,000,000 of magnesium in new plants to be financed by the Government.

Dean Wayne Lyman Morse of the University of Oregon Law School was named by the President to head the five-man board formed to investigate the present railway labor dispute. [Page 20.]

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board prepared to make a gigantic inventory of all the Nation's material requirements for both military and civil use. [Page 3.]

The Federal Bureau of Investigation dismissed three agents in its New York office for "personal misconduct," but declined to identify the agents or to detail the alleged misconduct in line with what it said was a long-standing policy of not discussing administrative matters publicly.

A special Senate Investigating Committee reported there was no actual shortage of gasoline or other petroleum products in the East and recommended immediate removal of existing restrictions.

Americas: Mexico Forms 'Chute Battalion

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Mexico has quietly equipped and trained its first parachute battalion of 400 men, the National Defense Ministry reported. The new unit's equipment includes light machine guns, portable radios and parachute packs.

National: Strike of 14 R. R. Unions Postponed

Chicago (AP)—A spokesman for the 14 non-operating railroad brotherhoods announced that their 900,000 members have been notified of the indefinite postponement of the strike scheduled for 6 p. m. President Roosevelt's appointment of a board to investigate the unions' dispute with carriers over demands for more pay automatically postponed the strike under the Railway Labor Act.

In Russia: Nazi Lines Penetrated Deeply

Three Soviet wedges were reported from Moscow to have penetrated between 10 and 15 miles into German lines on the central front. Violent Soviet counterattacks were reported to have relieved Nazi pressure on the flanks. [Page 8.]

Around Leningrad Germany's drive apparently slowed down to artillery fire on the city, while Nazi bombers showered pamphlets urging that the populace give up peaceably.

President Bids for Support Of All Parties on War Policy

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—President Roosevelt laid the groundwork today for the strongest possible non-partisan Congressional support for new and far-reaching steps to counter Axis naval aggression against the United States.

While the President was conferring with Republican and Democratic leaders on defense policy, the White House announced that his world broadcast at 10 o'clock daylight saving time tonight will be cast in such simple, direct and hard-hitting English that it will leave no questions unanswered.

For the first time since Mr. Roosevelt launched the Lend-Lease project in an atmosphere of bi-partisan collaboration, he invited the legislative chiefs of both parties to the White House and submitted both his address and his plans for advance criticism and advance approval.

At this conference the President sought both the advice and the assistance of Republican and

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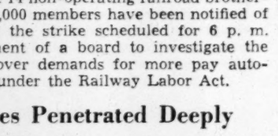


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Newspapers' Covering Of Maneuvers Praised

By the Associated Press

Fort Devens, Mass., Sept. 11

Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell said today that the newspapers did a good job in covering the Sixth Army Corps maneuvers.

In reviewing the war games, he told corps officers that "quite frequently I have known more about the situation through reading the papers than from going to some of your headquarters."

[Additional war scene news: Page 4.]

Penny Milk Promised For The Schools

Penny milk, although it was not available with the opening of school today, will be provided to Boston children as soon as the Federal Government completes its plans for such distribution on a nation-wide basis.

This was the information received by Dr. Frederick J. Gillis, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, in a letter from L. J. Steck of Dairy Division of the Surplus Marketing Administration in Washington, in reply to his request that penny milk start on the first day of school.

Mr. Steck explained that plans for the inauguration of the project throughout the Nation were still incomplete, but promised that Boston would be the first city in which it would be undertaken again this year. New York City, which continued its program on the playgrounds through the summer, is the only one in the country where it is now operating, he added.

Boston's request that the penny milk plan be carried out on the playgrounds here also during the summer was denied by the Surplus Marketing Administration in Washington, said Dr. Gillis. The project was inaugurated in the schools here last May and was in operation in 84 schools in various sections of the city until the close of the year.

Not for All

"I had hoped for penny milk for all of the 118,000 Boston school children, but I don't see it coming," said Dr. Gillis. "We are interested in having all children properly nourished. There are those whose parents can afford to pay for the regular 4-cent milk at the schools but who either do not realize its value to the children or give the money for it but do not make sure it is spent for milk instead of for candy on the way to school."

J. C. Stalker, director of commodities distribution for the Massachusetts State Department of Public Welfare, said that many of the Boston schools in which the plan was tried last year showed a 600 per cent increase in milk consumption. This, he pointed out, indicated that the only reason the children had not before been getting the milk they needed was because the parents could not afford to buy it.

The penny milk, under this year's regulations, will be provided only to schools showing 65 per cent of the children to be from low income families. In this classification come those on direct relief, WPA or in the lowest income bracket which in Boston is about $1,200, according to Mr. Stalker. A survey of a

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

'Gas' Shortage Is Nonexistent, Senate Told

Inquiry group recommend present restrictions be lifted but that public conserve.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—There is no shortage of petroleum products or transportation facilities now and probably will not be this winter with "sane, sensible, and constant conservation," Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut reported to the Senate today.

Speaking for the Senate Gasoline Investigating Commitee, which he heads, Senator Maloney told the Senate: "We believe that present restrictions should be lifted, and that the public, with a clearer understanding of conditions, would co-operate in carrying out an effective program of conservation." With the railroad tank cars now available, solution of the present problem, he said, should be "a matter of days."

Two days ago Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies declared that the public "must not be deluded into believing our difficulties are over."

Reporting a 13,000,000-gallon decline in East Coast gasoline consumption during the week ended Aug. 29, he commented, "while these new figures are gratifying, the public must not be deluded into believing our difficulties are over. This saving was accomplished because a definite program was under way."

The Committee, in its preliminary report, criticized the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator observing that "had an adequate analysis been made, by those to whom the responsibility of co-ordination was delegated, the confusion of the past few months might have been avoided.

No Probe of Motives

His committee, Mr. Maloney asserted, did not attempt to explore charges of "unworthy" purposes behind the "oil shortage."

"We have not felt that it was a part of our immediate responsibility to attemptto find out whether or not the 'shortage' question arose as the result of a desire to construct a large pipeline, or other pipelines, or whether behind the scene there was some connection with pending antitrust suits, or whether the price of petroleum products was involved," he told the Senate. "Members have heard these and other charges—and, while we do not dismiss them entirely, and while they might possibly be considered later, the Committee has felt," he explained, "that its purpose was to ascertain whether or not there was a petroleum shortage, and, if there was, how it might be corrected."

He noted that since his Committee began hearings, "activities of the co-ordinator's office, through coincidence or otherwise, have been accelerated to an amazing degree."

Railroad Men Effective

Prior to the appointment of the Committee, Senator Maloney observed, there was a "mild form of hysteria among small retailers, and anger and confusion were in evidence. To a very great extent, the kind of harmony that is so important to the national defense

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

Three Soviet Pincers Threaten To Cut Off Nazi Spearheads; Sabotage Spreads Over Europe

Resistance against heel of German oppressor breaks out in several conquered areas.

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 11—Martial law in Oslo and reported German concentrations surrounding the Norwegian Capital premise but one indication—that resistance in German-occupied countries in Europe never has been so widespread and determined as it is today.

The Norwegian crisis which the Nazis, as usual, attribute to Communist activity, is seen here as particularly significant in the light of reported Nazi fears of a British invasion of Norway. The savagery of the German shooting of two Norwegian trade union leaders is accepted as showing how seriously the Germans are taking the new wave of Norwegian resistance to oppression.

The British people today were deeply shocked at Gauleiter Joseph Terboven's execution of Viggo Hansteen, Secretary of the Norwegian Labor Federation and Rolf Vickstroem, Trades Union President.

Meanwhile, other reports reaching London from German-occupied countries show the new strength with which the German heel is being resisted.

Evidence comes partly in the shape of trustworthy stories of the attitude of the populations themselves, partly in the increasing severity of German measures against the peoples concerned.

Thus, in Czechoslovakia, it is learned that the size of classes in higher schools for Czechs has been cut in half as from Sept. 1, whereas the number of German pupils remains the same.

Czech Papers Closed

Similar action has been taken in respect to Czech newspapers and periodicals which have been reduced from over 1,700 by no less than 520, the pretext for this ruthless pruning was a paper shortage, but German publications remained untouched.

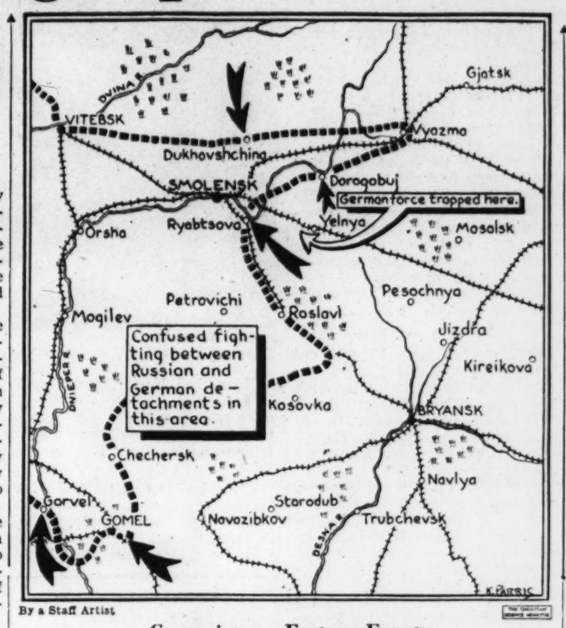
Simultaneously with this news comes the significant information that German civilians who had flocked into Czechoslovakia to avoid air raids now are hastily moving back to Germany again—for, considerations of safety: not immediate, perhaps, but with an eye to the future.

From Czechoslovakia also come reports of various attacks on religion including an onslaught by a gang of 750 Hitlerjugend on a kneeling congregation on which they trampled, shouting: "We're marching across the whole world."

Slovakia, which is the only Slav country to have declared war on Russia, also has been manifesting disapproval. Some two divisions of Slovak troops which were sent against the "foe" are stated reliably to have lost some 10,000 deserters. Whereupon the remainder were hastily withdrawn and sent on leave.

Serious dissensions which have existed for some time between Pre-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1



By a Staff Artist

Campaign on Eastern Front

The above large-scale map shows how the main Russian pincer movement against the center of the German line threatens to entrap large numbers of German troops in an over-extended salient.

Counterattacks in three sectors are moving to cut lines of German advance armies.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who spent 5½ years in Russia.

Three powerful German spearheads, their points thrust deep into the Russian mire, seem threatened with encirclement and destruction as counterattacking Russians close in on their supply lines.

Though it is premature to find final conclusions, the Russian counterattacks on the Central Front, which began a month ago as isolated actions with local objectives, gradually have developed into what may prove the first successful large-scale counteroffensive against the Germans in the entire present war.

In the Smolensk Sector, Russian forces apparently are closing in from two sides on the railway line and highway to Moscow, along which, it is now disclosed, German panzers had pushed forward 90 miles to Vyazma, their nearest approach to Moscow, only 140 miles from the Soviet Capital.

The Red Army units which captured Yelnya, 40 miles southeast of Smolensk, a week ago have pushed westward and northward to points within a 10-mile radius of Smolensk and have crossed the Dnieper River about 30 miles east of the ruined City. The crossing apparently was the result of a five-day tank battle, in which the Russians claim 4,000 Germans were drowned attempting to withdraw across the river, and large quantities of German matériel were destroyed or captured.

Threaten Supply Lines

These Russian units presumably are now in a position to threaten the main railway line and highway leading out of Smolensk on which the Germans in the Vyazma area must depend for supplies.

North of this supply line powerful mechanized Soviet forces from the Rzhev-Velikie-Luki area are battling their way southwards in an effort to make a junction near the village of Yartsevo with the troops that crossed the Dnieper. Should this operation succeed, the German salient at Vyazma would be cut off completely.

Southeast of Smolensk, where another German spearhead is pointed at the important railway junction of Bryansk on the Moscow-Kiev trunk railway line, a similar operation of encirclement is in progress, although details are less clear regarding the respective positions. The Germans in this sector apparently reached a point midway between Roslavl and Bryansk before bogging down.

In this sector, Soviet forces advancing southeast from Yelnya are believed to have established contact with troops of General Konyeff coming up from the Mogilev district, thereby completing the encirclement of the German column.

Another Crossing Made

Another crossing of the long and winding Dnieper has apparently been made southwest of Gomel by the southern wing of Marshal Timoshenko's army.

After gaining the western bank of the Dneiper at a point below the confluence of the Sozh tributary, these Russian troops advanced northward, clearing a considerable area of Germans and recrossing the river near the railway line, due west of Gomel. They are now said to be approaching the city from this direction apparently intending to join with other Soviet forces that for several days have been shelling the Germans in Gomel from heights just across the Sozh, southwest of the city.

Success of the above operation would surround large German forces marshaled in and around Gomel for the drive which the Germans once hoped would split Marshal Timoshenko's and Marshal Budenny's armies.

The situation of the advanced German forces on the central sector seems so serious that if Hitler is to avert a military disaster he must send in heavy reinforcements even though this means shifting troops away from the Leningrad front and thereby relieving the pressure on the Russian defenders.

The possibility that such a step may be under way is indicated by German hints that a frontal attack on Leningrad will not be attempted and minimizing the strategic importance of the city's capture. Meanwhile, there is little mention of the central sector in German dispatches.

Soviets drive three wedges into Nazi lines: Page 8.

U. S. Stand on Japan Firm; No Move to Appeasement

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Reports that the United States and Japan are nearing an agreement at the expense of China and of Western interests in the Far East are being ridiculed at the State Department.

On the contrary there is ample evidence that the American stand against further Japanese aggression, be it against Soviet Russia, China, British or Netherlands East Indies, is stronger today than at any time in the last 10 years and that no serious consideration is being given to suggestions for appeasing Japan.

Diplomatic reports reaching the State Department indicate that the American attitude has made a strong impression in Tokyo and that, while eventual American-Japanese hostilities are by no means ruled out, tension is definitely lower than it was a few weeks ago.

Supporting Events

There is a growing belief here that Japanese leaders are recognizing more fully today than at any time in the past the gravity of Japan's position and the size of the gamble which it would be taking if it decided to continue in the path of conquest and aggression against the open opposition of the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands East Indies, China and the Soviet Union. This is seen as a potential combination large and strong enough to impress even the most hot-headed Japanese militarist.

This interpretation is strengthened by word from Tokyo that Emperor Hirohito has taken personal command of the Army and lends additional support to Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye's attempt to settle American-Japanese difficulties peacefully even at the risk of severing Japan's Axis ties.

These reports say that the Emperor signified his approval of the peace efforts by entertaining the peace-minded statesmen at luncheon. At the same time, the Japanese press showed increasing moderation in its articles and editorials on the United States.

The frequent rumors that the United States and Japan are nearing an agreement satisfactory to both are attributed to Japanese sources and to ill-informed persons here in the Nation's Capital. Not only have State Department sources categorically denied rumors of appeasement, but Secretary of State Cordell Hull has announced that no statement on American-Japanese relations is expected at the present time.

It is known, however, that a minority of State Department officials have been urging strongly that now is the time to placate Japan even at the cost of some sacrifice to China and Western interests in the Far East.

Tankers Unmolested

Japanese refusal to molest three American oil tankers on their way to Vladivostok, despite what must have been strong German pressure to do so, has contributed to a slight improvement in the relations between Washington and Tokyo. It is felt that moderate counsels prevailed and that the hesitation over which course to pursue still exists despite the bellicosity of the Government-directed press.

Although both Washington and Tokyo are reticent over the conversations now going on, particularly those between President Roosevelt and Premier Konoye, there is a feeling in both Capitals that some progress has been made. However, no one is willing to say how much progress.

Meanwhile, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the man largely responsible for China's resistance to the Japanese, has expressed the opinion in an interview with the United Press that Japan is growing continually weaker and that this process can be accelerated.

Generalissimo Chiang attributed Japan's plight to the increasingly strong resistance of the Chinese and to the recent economic measures taken against Japan by the Western democracies. He promised that China would continue the fight until Japan be utterly defeated upon the Asiatic continent and expressed the belief that nations friendly to China would not be tricked by Japanese diplomatic wiles.

In the opinion of diplomats and soldiers alike here, the longer the American-Japanese situation is kept in the present balance the better it will be for this country, Great Britain and the Netherlands East Indies.

Status Quo Helpful

It is pointed out that every passing day sees the Western democracies grow in strength as American production rises, as the Dutch perfect their defenses and as the British ship more troops and equipment to Singapore and Malaya. On the other hand, the continued application of the American-British-Netherlands embargo on shipments to Japan is seen as contributing materially to a weakening of that country's economic structure and its ability to wage a successful war.

The strong resistance being put up by the Red Army, particularly as regards the major counter-attack in the central sector, is believed to be a restraining influence on the Japanese so long as the Soviet Union is able to maintain strong forces in Eastern Siberia.

Emperor controls Japan's defense setup: Page 8.

Utah 'Gas' Curfew

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 11 (AP)—Utah gasoline retailers will close their filling stations nightly from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m., effective Sept. 15.

Conscription and attractive jobs in defense industries have produced a shortage of attendants, the operators explained. In addition, the curfew was planned as a conservation measure, although there is no imminent shortage in the Mountain States.

Clifford W. Hall, Secretary of the Petroleum Dealers' Association, said 1,450 dealers throughout the State agreed to the closing and 57 opposed it.

Adventures in Three R's Get Under Way

By a Staff Photographer

First Graders Assemble in a Boston School

"School days, school days, dear old Golden Rule days" have begun for boys and girls in Boston, and it looks as though they would be happy ones for these first graders at Charles C. Perkins School, St. Botolph and Cumberland Streets. The promise of penny milk for schools in Boston's poorer districts by the end of September is another reason many children will be glad school days are here. Joan Morris is at the chart.

Bushnell Wins Point as Deposition of Priest Is Allowed in Coakley Trial

Wouldn't Have Signed Plea If He Had Known, Priest Says

The Rev. Sixtus Brambilla, of New York City, in a deposition read today at the Councillor Daniel H. Coakley Senate impeachment trial, testified he "certainly woulp not have signed" the pardon petition of Raymond L. S. Patriarcha, Providence gunman, had he known of Patriarca's 12-year criminal record.

He told the Court he had been told by Jere Gardner, professional boxing-world figure, that Patriarca "had no court record other than a juvenile delinquency charge."

Several days ago, the prosecution brought before the Court Patriarca's 12-year criminal record, including several serious charges.

The deposition, a major piece of evidence in the prosecution's attempt to prove the Coakley-prepared pardon petition a "tissue of lies," was admitted as evidence by the Senate Courtafter a two-hour private conference.

Bushnell Victory

The admission was a major victory for Robert T. Bushnell, prosecutor for the House Board of Managers, who had contended the deposition was admissible because the trial is a civil proceeding. On the other hand, defense counsel had argued that the trial is a criminal proceeding, requiring that the defendant be faced personally by his accusers.

During the reading of the deposition, Judge Frederick A. Crafts, member of the prosecution staff, read the question he submtited to the Rev. Mr. Brambilla in New York on Aug. 21, 1941, before a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and in the presence of Councillor Coakley.

James E. Farley, Assistant Attorney General, posed as the absent Roman Catholic priest.

The Rev. Mr. Brrmbilla, formerly of East Boston, testified he signed the petition at the request of Jere Gardner, professional boxing-world figure, when he had met a year or two previously when Dr. Gardner helped him in a fund campaign for a home for Italian children.

Met His Brother

The priest related that he met Mr. Gardner in Haymarket Square shortly before the Dec. 21, 1938, granting of the Patriarca pardon by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Executive Council. At that time, Mr. Gardner, he said, introduced him to Joseph Patriarca, the pardoned gunman's brother.

The clergyman said Mr. Gardner asked him if he would sign the Patriarca petition.

"I asked for Patriarca's background," the priest testified. "When I asked if he had any court record, Mr. Gardner said Patriarca had no court record other than a juvenile delinquency charge," except the charges for which he was serving sentences at the time.

Continuing, the priest stated that Mr. Gardner told him that Patriarca's pastor and the Rev. Philip Guariono, of Quincy, were interested in the case, and that Clarence Wallbank, owner of a Brookline jewelry manufacturing concern, "was now saying he was not sure Patriarca was the man who broke into and entered his store."

Never Authorized

Previous testimony brought out by Attorney General Bushnell has established the fact that the Rev. Mr. Guarino, who was mentioned in the Coakley-prepared petition as being ready to speak to the Governor in support, never authorized the use of his name.

The Rev. Mr. Brambilla added that he signed the Patriarca petition on a later date at the Rectory. He further testified that he had no further conversation with anyone regarding the Patriarca petition after he signed it.

Six Senators dissented from the State decision to admit the Brambilla deposition. They were Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem; Senator Robert L. Lee (D) of Boston, Senator William E. Nolan (D) of Holyoke, Senator Bernard L. Sullivan (D) of Chelsea, Senator Charles F. J. Sulliman (D) of Worester, and Senator Leo J. Sullivan (D) of Boston.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer at the trial, announced the decision after a two-hour private conference among the Senator-judges over the deposition question.

On the major issue of whether the trial is a criminal or civil proceeding, Senator Goodwin said no vote was taken. Therefore, that issue may yet have to be decided before the trial ends.

The presiding officer also said that the vote today concerned only the deposition taken from the Rev. Mr. Brambilla, and that the Senate would act separately on future depositions.

Council Session

The two-hour conference allowed Councillor Coakley to attend today's session of the Council without causing further delay. The Council met at 10 a. m. to complete business in time for the members, other than Councillor Coakley, to attend the Brockton Fair which is celebrating Governor's Day and Boston Day today.

Former Governor Charles F. Hurley, Chief Executive when Patriarca was pardoned, completed his appearance as witness yesterday.

He told the court that he had not consulted prosecuting officials, prison officers, the State Board of Parole, the Attorney General and others regarding the Patriarca petition because of the purported endorsements by three priests.

The prosecution contends one of the priests, "Father Fagin," identified in the Coakley-prepared petition as Patriarca's pastor, did not exist. Also Attorney General Bushnell is preparing to prove that the other two priests never endorsed the pardon.

The Former Governor was obviously ill at ease as written questions from six Senators were fired at him by Senator Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer. Under this questioning he said he did not consult the three clergymen personally but relied on the statements in the Coakley-written petition.

During the day Mr. Hurley repeatedly stated that he was influenced exclusively in favor of the Patriarca petition by the "endorsements of his pastor and two clergymen."

By a Staff Photographer

Labor Buys Equity in Democracy

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the Federation, purchase $10,000 of Defense Savings bonds for their organiation in accordance with labor's stand to support the Defense Savings program. The Federation is the third labor organization in the State to purchase bonds. Two others, the Musicians' Union and the Electricians' Union, have already purchased $50,000 worth, the maximum allowed an association in any one year.

From left to right: David E. Hersee, Vice-President of the State Street Trust Company and banking representative of the Massachusetts Defense Savings Committee, presents the $10,000 in bonds to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Morrissey, while Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator of Defense Savings and former National Commander of the American Legion, looks on. The envelope peeping from Mr. Doherty's coat pocket contains a $100 bond he just purchased for his own account.

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R. I. Plants Make Bid For Defense Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11—Practical steps weer taken here today at a defense production clinic in the Cranston Street Armory to give hundreds of small points in Rhode Island a share in the defense business.

More than 500 delegates were welcomed at the session this morning by Gov. J. Howard McGrath and Senator Theodore Francis Greene. Another morning speaker was Francis L. Trecker, chief of the sub-contracting and engineering division of the OPM at Washington. More were expected this afternoon.

Purpose of the clinic was to enlist the numerous small manufacturers and plant operators in the State as subcontractors for defense work .

Curtailment of non-defense industry threatens most of the small producers in New England with bankruptcy unless they con obtain a share in the defense business. William A. Shawcross, director of the division of industry and production on the Rhode Island State Council of Defense, declared.

Many Sponsors

The clinic was arranged by the Defense Council with the co-operation of the Office of Production Management, the local Chamber of Commerce, the Providence Better Business Bureau and other organizations. Samples of manufactured products required under the defense program were placed on display by the representatives of more than 40 prime contractors attending the clinic. The prime contractors are the "big fellows" whose facilities and resources enable them to bid on the huge government contracts far beyond the reach of the small businessman.

Since the creation of the Supply Priorities and Alocations Board at Washington the Federal Government is making a determined effort to encourage sub-contracting. The aim is not only to speed total production by having the prime contractors farm out as much of the small work as possible but also to provide defense work for small plants which otherwise would be forced out of business.

Samples Shown

Among the samples of the work on display were rings, sleeves and other small parts that go into airplane propellors, displayed by the Hamilton Standard Propellor Company: tiny brass pins, smaller than a matchc stick, shown by the Sperry Gyroscope Company; gas mask parts shown by the Chemical Warfare Service; and various parts of naval torpedoes from wash basin sized sleeves down, shown by the Newport Naval Torpedo Station.

A shoe company exhibited the leather and metal inside parts used in trench helmets.

Many of the small producers invited to the clinic heeded the advice of the sponsors and brought along their foremen or machine operators to help determine whether their facilities were capable of producing the items on display.

OPM negineers were present to discuss problems of converting machinery from one operation to another and finance experts from the Government attended to give advice on ways to finance changeovers.

Formal Invitations to the clinic had been sent out to more than 1,000 small producers in Rhode Island. All plants which employed nine or more men were invited to have representatives present.

The clinic continued through the day and will wind up with a dinner this evening.

Another clinic will be held in Worcester September 18.

Medium-Sized Businessmen Forming National Association

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The medium-sized businessman may soon have a national organization of his own to speak for his protection in the difficulties of the defense emergency, Richard C. Cooke, President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc., announced here today.

Start has already been made with an initial meeting at Washington, and completion may be achieved at a second session there the latter part of this month.

The plan is different from any previously undertaken for the help of the average businessman, Mr. Cooke said. Its essence is the uniting of trade associations. Individual membership will not be stressed. Instead the businessman will work through his trade association, which it is hoped will now gain a collective power at Washington never before possible.

The effectiveness of this novel type of organization has already been proved in New England, Mr. Cooke commented, in the experience of the Smaller Business Association which he heads. He is a member of the committee working out the national plan.

Third of Firms Face Closing

"I feel that the medium-sized businessman, if he is going to continue to exist, has got to form an organization with as much power as labor or the farmer, so as to obtain representation in Washington," Mr. Cooke continued.

"The coming change from 'business as usual' to all-out production for defense means that many a moderate sized or small business will have to fight for its existence.

"If the small man does not stand up and struggle to find a way to avoid closing his place because of the shutting off of his necessary materials or equipment, it is said a third of them will go out of business, and I believe they will.

"Once the organization of a plant is broken up and its management and workers are scattered, it will be next to impossible to put them together again during the emergency.

"The small man should fight to the last ditch because, so far as this period is concerned, closing his plant will be the end.

"I believe there is enough productive capacity and supply of raw materials so that serious dislocations and closings can be avoided in most cases. Without a doubt sacrifices will have to be made in some instances. But with more forethought I believe that most of the necessary conversions of plant can be made and shutdowns kept at a minimum."

Outlining the new organization, which may take the name of Federation of American Business, Mr. Cooke said:

"With collective backing I think we can do what any individual and any individual trade association cannot do.

"Our exploratory meeting showed that if we could interest 25 or 30 national trade associations, we would have over 1,000,000 members—enough to be heard in Washington.

Could Get All the Facts

"We would then have a sufficiently powerful group to force Congress if desirable to investigate some of these alleged shortages. Business confidence is not increased by the recent handling of the gasoline situation. We also find evidences that the aluminium campaign was based on a shortage that was not so acute as Government officials would have us believe.

"There is a growing feeling among businessmen that government should take business more into its confidence and avoid declaring shortages where they do not exist.

"We believe we can save a great many business concerns in this country.

"Our first meeting brought together representatives of some 12 trade associations. The largest of these was the National Retail Grocers Association with 50,000 members.

"Instead of forming an entirely new association and attempting to get new members, we are trying to affiliate under one head the already existing trade associations. Thus the many fields of industry in which the smaller businessman is found would be headed up by one strong national organization.

"We would not compete with the Chambers of Commerce or the National Association of Manufacturers. We feel there is a place for an organization representative of the business of average size which is not now covered at Washington.

Care in Membership

"The national manufacturer's association, for instance, is confined to manufacturers. Our organization would take in, besides industry, the wholesaler, the retailer, and other types of business.

"We shall be careful in gathering our membership of trade associations. Before any is invited, we are going to look it over carefully to see it is made up of medium sized people and not dominated by monopolistic business. We have no hostility to big business, only to business monopolies."

Citing New England experience with his organization of this type, Mr. Cooke said the Smaller Business Association of this region had begun in February to enlist trade associations. Today it has about six, and these account for most of the membership of between 5,000 and 6,000. The individual members total around 400.

"We have already proved this kind of an organization effective in representing small businessmen in legislative matters in Massachusetts," said Mr. Cooke. "We believe that what we have been successful in doing locally can be done nationally. Our New England association is the only regional group of the kind that I know of in the country.

"The smaller businessmen are eager to get together and do something that will protect them, and this kind of teamwork is, I think, the only way they can be effective."

Mr. Cooke is President of Bostonia Beverages of Natick, Mass., makers of soft drinks.

Richard C. Cooke

Natick, Mass., man who is president of the Smaller Business Association of New England. He is on the committee drawing up plans for a national organization of medium-sized business men.

Radio Comedian Fred Allen Back On Boston Voting List

Fred Allen, radio comedian, whose real name is John F. Sullivan, re-registered at Boston City Hall yesterday as a voter. His name was dropped, along with those of some 40,000 others, when the 1941 voting list was prepared.

Mr. Allen listed his home as on Grafton Street.

Hub Has Parade Even Though No One Knows Why

There was a parade in Boston today, a full dress affair with brass buttons, bands, and tinsel—but nobody knew just what it was all about.

There was also an elaborate afternoon musicale at the Carter Street playground today to entertain an army of paraders—but nobody knew just what it was all about, either.

Both had something to do with the recent Army war games out near Fort Devens. And just possibly there may have been another reason.

Beginning about 3 o'clock, 3,000 Negro soldiers of the 372nd infantry regiment, a National Guard unit, marched in full regalia from Charles and Boylston Streets, up to Park Square, along Columbus Avenue, and up Ruggles Street to the Carter Playground in Roxbury.

Asked about the marchers, the office of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said there was no particular reason for it other than that the Mayor invited the regiment to parade and Army authorities thought it a good idea.

So when the boys got through playing at war up near the New Hampshire boundary, they came down to Boston for a little show. They arrived 3,000 strong, in 300 Army trucks. They paraded; Mayor Tobin stood graciously in review.

Then it was their turn to be entertained. They stopped off at the playground for a pageant of Negro bands and music and color and lots of fun.

And then, 3,000 strong, they hopped into 300 Army trucks and wended their way back to Fort Dix, their home station.

Observers remarked that the weather has ust a bit of the tang of Boston politics these days. So, they added, did today's parade.

Plan E Salary Proposal Opposed

Opposition to the anticipated $20,000 salary for City Manager and $4,000 salary for each of nine Councilmen, to be paid under Plan E government in Cambridge when it goes into effect the beginning of 1942, was expressed recently by one of the Council candidates, Morris B. Frankel, former Assistant Clerk of Courts in East Cambridge.

One of the first to announce his candidacy, Mr. Frankel made known his opposition to what he termed "high salaries" and signified his intention to make an effort to have them lowered. He opposed the $4,000 annual salary to the members of the nine-man council because of the limited scope of the work to be done by the Council under proportional representation form of government.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public concert by the Boston WPA Band, John Jacobson conducting. At the Town Playground, Brookline and Aspinwall Avenues, Brookline, at 7:30 p. m.

Community Forum, under the auspices of the WPA Community Recreation Project. "Some First Line Defense for Today" will be discussed by the Rev. G. Everette Hayden of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston. At the West End Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Spanish Art" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

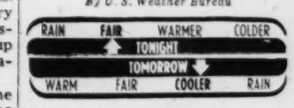
Free public concerts under the auspices of the Massachusetts WPA Music Project. Guard mount and concert with the Brockton WPA Band, Arthur S. Kendrew conducting, at the United States Naval Arsenal, Hingham, at 11:30 a. m. The Commonwealth WPA Band, William Barrington-Sargent conducting, at the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at 12 noon. Guard mount and evening parade by Batteries C and K, with the Salem WPA Band, Camille Coppes conducting, At Fort Ruckman, Nahant, at 4:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair, considerably cooler tonight with lowest temperature near 50 degrees; Friday fair, continued cool; fresh northwest winds.

Central New England on Saturday: Fair with rising temperatures.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight. Friday fair and continued cool. Fresh northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and considerably cooler tonight. Friday fair and continued cool. Fresh northwest winds.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northwest winds tonight, diminishing late Friday. Weather fair. Visibility excellent

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	88	New Orleans	76	90
Chicago	56	72	New York	68	80
Denver	55	83	Norfolk	76	92
Kansas City	60	70	Philadelphia	67	95
Los Angeles	..	..	St. Louis	58	74
Miami	78	88	San Francisco	59	72
Minneapolis	52	65	Washington	68	96

A-8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 11, 1941.
B-Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:52 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Friday, 4:19 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:32 p. m.

Minute Men—1941

Quick to the country's call, young and old alike are doing their share to aid the defense of the nation in this time of national emergency. With payrolls mounting and money more plentiful, the practice of thrift is more than ever vitally important to insure our future security, happiness and freedom. So join the millions of wise Bay Staters who are serving by saving regularly.

NOW YOU CAN SAVE TWO WAYS:

1 In a Mutual Savings Bank Account—where your money *earns* money in regular dividends. All accounts are insured, and you can withdraw your money at any time.

2. By buying Defense Savings Bonds and stamps. Your Mutual Savings Bank is proud to co-operate with the Government, at no profit or remuneration, to help you invest in the future safety of your country. Come in for details.

Use either or both of these methods but—
save your money at your nearest Mutual Savings Bank

Here are the
191 Mutual SAVINGS BANKS
in Massachusetts

BOSTON:
Blackstone Savings Bank
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank
Boston Penny Savings Bank
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank
Dorchester Savings Bank
East Boston Savings Bank
Eliot Savings Bank
Franklin Savings Bank
Grove Hall Savings Bank
Hibernia Savings Bank
Home Savings Bank
Hyde Park Savings Bank
Institution for Savings in Roxbury
Lincoln Savings Bank
Massachusetts Savings Bank
Provident Institution for Savings
South Boston Savings Bank
Suffolk Savings Bank
Union Savings Bank
Warren Institution for Savings
Wilder Savings Bank
ABINGTON Savings Bank
ADAMS: South Adams Savings Bank
AMESBURY: Provident Institution for Savings
AMHERST Savings Bank
ANDOVER Savings Bank
ARLINGTON Five Cents Savings Bank
ATHOL Savings Bank
AYER: North Middlesex Savings Bank
BARRE Savings Bank
BELMONT Savings Bank
BEVERLY Savings Bank
BRAINTREE Savings Bank
BRIDGEWATER Savings Bank
BROCKTON Savings Bank
People's Savings Bank
BROOKLINE Savings Bank
CAMBRIDGE:
Cambridge Savings Bank
Cambridgeport Savings Bank
East Cambridge Savings Bank
North Avenue Savings Bank
CANTON Institution for Savings
CHELSEA Savings Bank
County Savings Bank
CHICOPEE Savings Bank
CHICOPEE FALLS Savings Bank
CLINTON Savings Bank
COHASSET Savings Bank
CONCORD: Middlesex Institution for Savings
CONWAY Savings Bank
DANVERS Savings Bank
DEDHAM Institution for Savings
EAST BRIDGEWATER Savings Bank
EASTHAMPTON Savings Bank
EAST WEYMOUTH Savings Bank
EVERETT Savings Bank
FAIRHAVEN Institution for Savings
FALL RIVER:
Citizens Savings Bank
Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank
Fall River Savings Bank
Union Savings Bank
FITCHBURG Savings Bank
Worcester North Savings Bank
FLORENCE Savings Bank
FOXBORO: Foxborough Savings Bank
FRAMINGHAM: Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank
FRANKLIN: Benjamin Franklin Savings Bank
GARDNER Savings Bank
GEORGETOWN Savings Bank
GLOUCESTER: Cape Ann Savings Bank
GRAFTON Savings Bank
GREAT BARRINGTON Savings Bank
GREENFIELD Savings Bank
Franklin Savings Institution
HARWICH: Cape Cod Five Cents Savings Bank
HAVERHILL:
City Five Cents Savings Bank
Haverhill Savings Bank
Pentucket Savings Bank
HAYDENVILLE Savings Bank
HINGHAM Institution for Savings
HOLLISTON Savings Bank
HOLYOKE:
Holyoke Savings Bank
Mechanics Savings Bank
People's Savings Bank
HOPKINTON Savings Bank
HUDSON Savings Bank
IPSWICH Savings Bank
LAWRENCE:
Broadway Savings Bank
Community Savings Bank
Essex Savings Bank
Lawrence Savings Bank
LEE Savings Bank
LEICESTER Savings Bank
LENOX Savings Bank
LEOMINSTER Savings Bank
LEXINGTON Savings Bank
LOWELL:
Central Savings Bank
City Institution for Savings
Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank
Lowell Institution for Savings
Merrimack River Savings Bank
Washington Savings Institution
LUDLOW Savings Bank
LYNN Five Cents Savings Bank
Lynn Institution for Savings
MALDEN Savings Bank
MARBLEHEAD Savings Bank
MARLBORO: Marlborough Savings Bank
MARSHFIELD Savings Bank
MAYNARD: Assabet Institution for Savings
MEDFORD Savings Bank
MEDWAY Savings Bank
MELROSE Savings Bank
MERRIMAC Savings Bank
MIDDLEBORO: Middleborough Savings Bank
MILFORD Savings Bank
MILLBURY Savings Bank
MILTON Savings Bank
MONSON Savings Bank
NANTUCKET Institution for Savings
NATICK Five Cents Savings Bank
NEW BEDFORD Five Cents Savings Bank
New Bedford Institution for Savings
NEWBURYPORT Institution for Savings
Newburyport Five Cents Savings Bank
NEWTON:
Newton Savings Bank
Newton Centre Savings Bank
West Newton Savings Bank
NORTH ADAMS Savings Bank
Hoosac Savings Bank
NORTHAMPTON Institution for Savings
Nonotuck Savings Bank
NORTH ATTLEBORO: Attleborough Savings Bank
NORTH BROOKFIELD Savings Bank
NORTH EASTON Savings Bank
NORWELL: South Scituate Savings Bank
ORANGE Savings Bank
PALMER Savings Bank
PEABODY: Warren Five Cents Savings Bank
PITTSFIELD: Berkshire County Savings Bank
City Savings Bank
PLYMOUTH Five Cents Savings Bank
Plymouth Savings Bank
PROVINCETOWN: Seamen's Savings Bank
QUINCY Savings Bank
RANDOLPH Savings Bank
READING: Mechanics Savings Bank
ROCKLAND Savings Bank
ROCKPORT: Granite Savings Bank
SALEM Five Cents Savings Bank
Salem Savings Bank
SHELBURNE FALLS Savings Bank
SOMERVILLE Savings Bank
Somerset Savings Bank
SOUTHBRIDGE Savings Bank
SOUTH WEYMOUTH Savings Bank
SOUTH YARMOUTH: Bass River Savings Bank
SPENCER Savings Bank
SPRINGFIELD:
Hampden Savings Bank
Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank
Springfield Institution for Savings
STONEHAM Five Cents Savings Bank
TAUNTON Savings Bank
Bristol County Savings Bank
TURNERS FALLS: Crocker Institution for Savings
UXBRIDGE Savings Bank
WAKEFIELD Savings Bank
WALTHAM Savings Bank
WARE Savings Bank
WAREHAM Savings Bank
WARREN Savings Bank
WATERTOWN Savings Bank
WEBSTER Five Cents Savings Bank
WELLFLEET Savings Bank
WESTBORO: Westborough Savings Bank
WESTFIELD Savings Bank
Woronoco Savings Bank
WEYMOUTH Savings Bank
WHITINSVILLE Savings Bank
WHITMAN Savings Bank
WILLIAMSTOWN Savings Bank
WINCHENDON Savings Bank
WINCHESTER Savings Bank
WINTHROP Savings Bank
WOBURN Five Cents Savings Bank
WORCESTER:
Bay State Savings Bank
People's Savings Bank
Worcester County Institution for Savings
Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank
Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS STABILITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL SAVINGS CENTRAL FUND 1816-1941

125th Anniversary
of MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKING
IN AMERICA

SPAB Puts New Drive Into Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—SPAB is doing it.

Less than two weeks' work of the over-all priorities and allocations board shows that it is putting new drive and vitally needed coordination into the defense program.

Today SPAB began assembling an up-to-date composite picture of the arms needs of all the fighting Allies and thus began to bring into being the first thoroughly planned blueprint of exactly what the United States has got to produce if its aid is to turn the scales of the war.

At the same time the board moved further in the direction of establishing in effect a single authority behind a co-ordinated procurement program.

It is more and more apparent that this authority is going to rest on the desk of Donald M. Nelson, a former Sears Roebuck business executive who has won the confidence and support of almost the entire New Deal administration.

Mr. Nelson was given full charge of assembling this new prospectus of needs and a most exhaustive inventory of the industrial resources which SPAB intends to harness to production. Thus Mr. Nelson now functions—and functions pretty furiously—as over-all drafter of the largest procurement program the Administration has yet envisaged, as Executive Director of SPAB itself and as Administrator of OPM's powerful priorities division.

SPAB Statement

On this long-delayed objective of essential co-ordination and centralization of responsibility, SPAB issued the following statement with the approval of its Chairman, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace,:

"In calling for this long-range, all-inclusive survey of the Nation s total needs under the defense program, SPAB followed the view that there must be one authority to develop the official requirement figures on both levels, holding that there would be confusion otherwise, because the several parts of the requirement picture must be developed by separate agencies."

SPAB's reference to two "levels" relates to the two main phases of defense planning, one the needs of the armed forces and the other the raw materials needed for both armament and civilian production. Thus the survey will embrace these two purposes:

A detailed outlining of both civilian and military needs, including procurement schedules for Army, Navy and Air Force items, and including also such goods as are to go abroad under the Lend-Lease and defense aid programs.

Both the military production schedules and the statements of civilian requirements are to be broken down into schedules of the raw materials, labor and machinery needed for their production.

This survey strikes directly at the related problems of shortages of essential materials and expansion of productive facilities.

Coincident with this action by SPAB, William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, announced the assignment of 28 industrial branches among the OPM's Divisions of Production, Purchases, Civilian Supply and Materials.

Out of this reshuffling of administrative responsibility Leon Henderson, the combined Administrator of Prices and Civilian Supply, emerges with enlarged authority and with specific jurisdiction over the controversial matter of automobile production quotas. He is given this responsibility on the ground that auto manfacture is principally an item of civilian supply.

Old Cars Sought

Other branches of civilian production placed under Mr. Henderson are: pulp and paper branch; printing and publishing branch; lumber and building materials branch; plumbing and heating branch; transportation equipment branch; electrical products and consumers durable goods branch; industrial machinery branch; rubber and rubber products branch.

A campaign to increase the junking of worn-out automobiles and thus provide additional scrap iron and steel needed urgently for defense production will be extended next week to Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and the District of Columbia, the Office of Production Management also announced.

At meetings in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Albany, New York, and Baltimore, Maryland, Government officials will appeal to automobile wreckers and scrap dealers to strip derelict cars now in their yards of saleable parts and scrap the bodies and engine blocks immediately.

Ordinarily, old cars remain in auto "graveyards" several years, or until all saleable parts have been gradually sold.

The campaign, already under way in many other parts of the country, is designed to increase by at least 1,000,000 tons, and possibly several times that, the amount of scrap iron and steel produced in a year's time by the scrapping of derelict cars.

Estimates of the number of worn-out cars in the country, either in auto "graveyards" or elsewhere, range anywhere from 3,000,000 to 7,000,000. About 2,500,000 cars are usually scrapped annually.

OPM officials estimate that scrap collections must be increased materially above current levels to maintain steel ingot production at the annual rate of 82,000,000 tons recorded during the first six months of this year. Approximately 30,000,000 tons of iron and steel scrap are required to produce steel at such a rate over a full year.

About 1,500 pounds of iron and steel scrap are obtained from the average junked automobile. Thus one car provides enough scrap for a light cannon; 20 cars enough for a tank.

Dealers Warned

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration is prepared, if the necessity arises, to establish price ceilings on wholesale and retail prices of automobiles, trade-in allowances and the cost of repair parts, Maryland automobile dealers were told last night.

Cyrus McCormick, chief of the price division of the automobile and truck section, Office of Price Administration, told the Maryland Automobile Trade Association such action would be taken "in every industry where inflationary tendencies develop."

"If the (automobile) industry so conducts itself that its acts are wise," he said, "there will be no need for regulation."

Mr. McCormick asserted that nothing in the OPA policy would prevent a normal increase in prices at a time when there are corresponding normal increases in material and labor costs.

Reluctant Candidate Reluctant to Run; Not Reluctant to Stump for Opponent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 11—Placed against his will on the Democratic ballot for the combination office of Putnam County Judge, Surrogate and Children's Court Judge in next Tuesday's primary election, Samuel Sloan Duryee, lawyer of Garrison, N. Y., took the stump today for his Republican opponent, Judge James W. Bailey, incumbent, after a Supreme Court ruling had rejected his suit for withdrawal.

It appears that the Democrats of this strongly Republican County needed a name for the judicial post, and Mr. Duryee found himself the designee upon return from vacation last week. Believing that Judge Bailey, up for a third time for the six-year tenure, deserved re-election and that politics had no place in selections for the judiciary anyway, Mr. Duryee nevertheless was too late to file a declination with the Board of Elections, and brought suit against it to compel removal of his name from the ballots.

Upholding the Putnam County Democrats, Supreme Court Justice Lee Parsons Davis ruled that since Mr. Duryee had not complied with the legal deadline of Aug. 15 for formal refusal to run, he would have to stay in the campaign. The only case comparable to it was similarly decided 18 years ago, the court noted.

"It is perfectly apparent that the petitioner has been designated against his will," the opinion reads, "and it seems absurd that the court should be without power to permit him to withdraw. But such is the law, established not by the courts, but by the Legislature, and that body has not seen fit to provide a remedy. . . ."

In consequence, Mr Duryee applied himself today to the campaign for his political rival in letters to the County newspapers explaining his position and support of Judge Bailey, and urging fellow-Democrats to also take a bipartisan stand on the office and write in Judge Bailey's name on Tuesday's ballot.

Bristol Bomb Rubble Builds N. Y. Drive

NEW YORK (AP)—The soil of Britain is becoming an integral part of New York City.

Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs says that earth, rubble, and bricks from Nazi-bombed Bristol, England, is being used as fill in the construction of a new stretch of the East River Drive.

The fill material was brought here as ballast in ships from England.

Town's Firemen Balk At Antique Equipment

STRATFORD, Pa. (AP) — Fire Chief Rudolph J. Bauer is disturbed over refusal of the Borough Council to replace antique fire-fighting equipment and announced his 15 volunteers would not fight any more blazes.

"All right," he told the Council, "you go fight the fires yourself. We're through. We won't risk our lives any longer on 16-year-old fire truck tires and on fire trucks that brakes can't hold."

There has not been a fire in Stratford since July, so the Council took the ultimatum under consideration.

Putting a Kink in the Gasoline Shortage

Wide World

The Gasless Club of America Is Organized

Members of the newly formed Club take to their bicycles for the first time in front of their New York City headquarters at the Berkley House, 120 Central Park South. Left to right: Mrs. Abby Morrison Ricker, founder of the club; Miss Rosalie Stonebraker, Mrs. Albert M. Handy, Mrs. Oscar O. Chopin, Mrs. Benjamin B. Tilt and Doorman Michael J. Foxx.

Gas Warfare By Hitler Is Seen Possible

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11—Reichsführer Hitler's blitzkrieg having stalled down along the entire 1,800-mile front, while snow clouds are gathering over the Russian battlefields, Germany may be expected to resort to the use of chemical warfare at any time, according to Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Great Britain and its allies are, however, well prepared to meet this menace—better prepared than Germany to carry on this form of combat—he said, since they are more plentifully supplied with protective devices than are the Germans. Resort to gas by the Nazis would, General Porter indicated, be nothing more or less than a desperate clutching at a victory which has been denied them in Britain and Russia.

"We know that all of the European belligerents are well equipped with chemical agents and prepared to use them," he continued, in an address before the American Chemical Society here last night. "Regardless of the treaties which exist between them, it is fully realized by all that the best insurance against such an attack lies not only in gas masks and in protective clothing, but in the ability to retaliate immediately."

General Porter said the fact that Germany was signatory to The Hague Convention of 1899 barring the use of gas on battlefields would not hinder Hitler from the use of gas warfare if he felt the advantage to them would outweigh any disadvantages.

"Up till now they have not felt so, and I think rightly, since gas is primarily a defensive weapon and would have been of much more value to the retiring Russians than to the advancing Germans," he continued. "Hitler understands well that mustard gas on British beaches would add materially to the precariousness of an invasion.

"On the other hand, should he believe that one gigantic overwhelming stroke with gas would win the war for him, I am convinced he would use it without question. Treaties signed and sealed have not restrained dictators from any course of action suited to their purpose."

General Porter praised the work of the more than 100 members of the Chemical Society who have aided the Chemical Warfare Service as consultants. He said that, compared to two years ago when there were 109 officers in the Regular Army on duty in his service, today there are on active duty almost 1,000 reserve officers.

At today's meeting, H. H. Storch, C. O. Hawk and W. E. O'Neill of the United States Bureau of Mines, revealed that their department was carrying on tests to determine the amount and quality of gasoline and other oil products which can be extracted from various coals by chemical combinations.

Charge Made of Private Group To Force War-Favoring Movies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—A Senate interstate commerce sub-committee heard charges today that a privately-controlled censorship was being operated within the motion picture industry to "club those who want to present the side of peace in America."

John T. Flynn, newspaper and magazine writer, made this accusation at hearings on a resolution by Senators Gerald Nye (R) of North Dakota and Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri to investigate the alleged dissemination of war propaganda.

Mr. Flynn testified after Senators Nye and Clark had engaged in heated controversy through public statements, with Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential nominee and movie industry counsel.

Senator Nye accused Mr. Willkie of attempting to halt the investigation in an endeavor to "cover up the viciousness of the motion picture theaters." Mr. Willkie replied that Nye's charges were "laughable," asserting the industry was eager to show to the committee the pictures about which Senators Nye and Clark complained.

Mr. Flynn, a member of America First Committee opposing American involvement in the war, declared that a monopolistic form of censorship had grown up within the movie industry through the establishment of production code administration by the Will Hays organization.

He said independent movie producers were required to submit their scripts to this administration before they could produce pictures which would be shown in the profitable first-run houses. Some of these independents had complained, he went on, that they were being charged excessive fees by the administration.

Beyond that, the witness said, the administration had the power to force the independents' production into any mold it chose.

"I do not think an intelligent man can have any doubt," Mr. Flynn declared, "that this censorship is being used now to club those who want to present the side of peace in America, and to promote the glorification of war, the interests of the British Empire and the involvement of the United States in a war which may destroy its liberties even though we win the war."

Willkie Chides Senators

Previously, Mr. Willkie, the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee who is acting as counsel for the movie industry, had declared that the time had come "to end the sport of United States Senators badgering and threatening unprotected witnesses on one hand, and refusing to allow those who are being accussed from having a hearing."

Thus far only Senator Nye and Senator Clark have testified, and Mr. Willkie dismissed their testimony as lacking "an iota of evidence that would stand up in a court."

Senator Nye reported that there was "clearly an effort on the part of Mr. Willkie to cover up the viciousness of the war propaganda that is being foisted on the American public in some of the motion picture theaters."

Mr. Willkie's complaint that he had not been permitted by what he termed "the rump subcommittee" to cross-examine either Senator Nye or Senator Clark drew from the latter a reply that Willkie apparently considered that he was "entitled to disrupt any proceedings in order to get his name in the newspapers and earn his fees."

Chairman D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, backed by a majority of the Committee, had ruled that Mr. Willkie could not question witnesses, although he said Mr. Willkie might himself take the stand later if he chose.

Broadcasters Protest Charge

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, took issue last night with a statement he said Senator Clark had made to the Committee that the Nation's broadcasting facilities were being used largely to disseminate propaganda for war, and that a small group of radio broadcasters were exercising monopolistic control over freedom of the air.

"Of course," Mr. Miller said in a letter to the Committee, "it is absurd on its face to say that any group of men control what is broadcast in this country. The American people and they alone exercise a day-to-day control of broadcasting far too powerful for anyone, even Government itself, to interfere with. But beyond this, these men and women have voluntarily accepted as part of their public responsibility the duty to see to it that radio shall promote and enlarge free public discussion and debate, that it shall serve as an instrument of enlightenment as well as of entertainment for all the people. . . .

"Radio is 'all-out' for national defense. If that is what the Senator means, radio admits it. And any malicious attempt to smear a great industry at a time when it is playing so important a part in the interest of the public welfare—any attempt to produce confusion, disbelief and disunity among our people—will fail, as all such efforts have failed in the history of the Union."

Americans Must Reach U. S. By Oct. 14 to Keep Citizenship

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Several thousand naturalized Americans who have lived in foreign countries beyond the time limit permitted by the Nationality Act of 1940 will lose their American citizenship unless they return to the United States by Oct. 14.

Officials said today that the new law becomes effective on that date and any naturalized Americans outside American territory—unless they are within categories excepted by the act—will automatically forfeit their citizenship.

They said that all the absent Americans have been warned throug. United States Consulates in European and Asiatic countries of the law's provisions and the consequences of its violation.

Secretary Cordell Hull has explained that a major reason for permitting Americans in the British Isles to take passage on foreign vessels was to enable them to save their citizenship.

The Neurality Act prohibits Americans from traveling on belligerent vessels "except in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed" by the Secretary of State acting under authority from the President.

Under the emergency rule Americans living in the British Isles who can show urgent need to return to this country may obtain visas from American consular officers there to sail at their own risk on British, Norwegian, Dutch, or other vessels sailing from British ports.

Although heretofore only a very small number of exceptions have been granted, between 50 and 60 Americans have been lost when the foreign ships on which they were traveling were sunk by German submarines, planes or mines. Twenty-eight Americans were lost in the sinking of the British liner Athenia, lost Sept. 3, 1939.

Nazis Misconstrue

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (AP) — The United States' decision that American nationals may return from England on belligerents' ships was interpreted by authorized German sources today as a "direct result of efforts to create possibilities for incidents."

Germany, it was asserted, cannot guarantee the safety of American passengers traveling on belligerent ships because the areas around Britain not only are subject to air and submarine attack but also are heavily mined.

Eager for the U. S.

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The United States Embassy said today inquiries had poured into the Consulate from American citizens desiring to return to the United States even though they must go back by belligerent boat.

The Consulate estimated these numbered several hundred.

First making application were naturalized citizens many of whom were threatened with the possibility of losing their American citizenship unless they return to the United States by Oct. 14.

New 16-Inch Land Guns Make Hits at 12 Miles

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Uncle Sam's largest land guns, 16-inch coast defense rifles, had their practice shots yesterday and scored two direct hits on a 15-foot-square target placed 12 miles at sea.

GRISTEDE'S "BON VOYAGE" SHOP
Applewood HALF PHEASANT 2.50 jar
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WALK-OVER KICKER-TOE
• Signals: kick formation. And Walk-Over puts a sporty, new toe on the season's smartest brogue. Inspired by the high-sided, roomy business-end of a football shoe. The ROCKET. Antique finish brown Scotch grain. Double, oiled sole. *As advertised in Collier's*
Walk-Over prices, $7.95 to $12.50. Slightly Higher West.
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Slade's whole PICKLING SPICE
For perfect results in flavoring pickles

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capers
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Chill can before opening. Remove contents carefully to nest of lettuce. Sprinkle top with lemon juice and capers. Cover completely with mask of mayonnaise. Garnish with capers and slices of stuffed olives.
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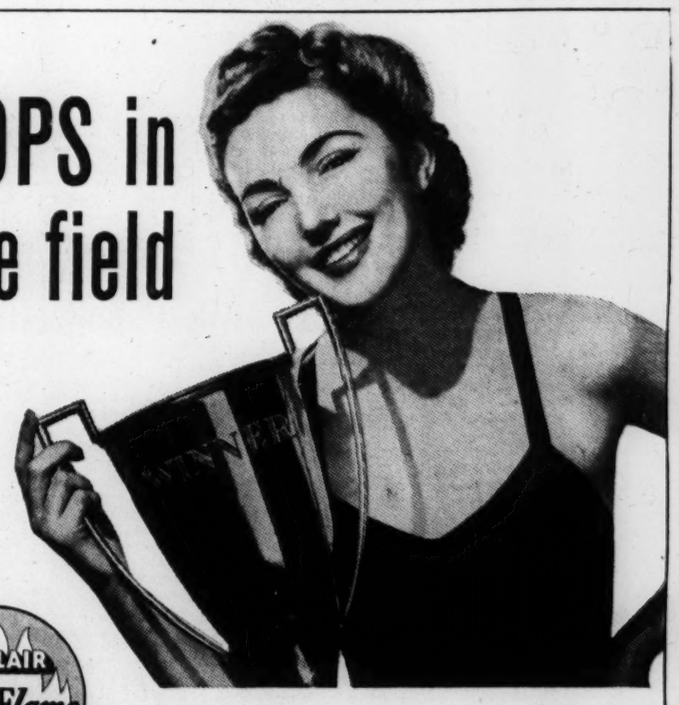
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War Game Results Criticized by General Truesdell in Talk to 2,000 Officers

Sixth Corps Told of Need Of Teamwork

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Sept. 11—Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Commanding Officer of the Sixth Army Corps, today told 43,000 soldiers who have just completed New England's largest war games, that their training maneuvers had betrayed a need for greater "responsibility of leadership" and more alertness in reconnaissance and patrol work.

In his critique, which covered games beginning Aug. 28 and concluding yesterday, General Truesdell said neither battalions nor combat team commanders made full use of artillery or supporting arms—showing a "failure to completely understand what teamwork means."

His critical survey, delivered in an address to 2,000 commissioned officers on the main parade ground, was softened by the statement that in general he was pleased with the training received by individual units under conditions simulating those of actual warfare.

He praised the men for the way they stood up under the last three strenuous days of the games.

Commenting on tactics of modern warfare, the corps commander told the officers "when in doubt, attack."

"You will come out successfully the greater part of the time," he said.

Thousands of tents, which housed the 26th (Yankee) division, came down today as the unit prepared to return to its home station at Camp Edwards, Mass.

On arriving there, most of the soldiers will be granted furloughs until the division leaves for the south later in the month to take derstand what teamwork means."—in the Carolinas.

By a Staff Photographer

'Tales From the Vienna Woods'

Miss Norma Boone of Boston and Myron Ryder of New York demonstrate the so-called "Chasing Step" of the Viennese Mode, a modernized version of the oldtime waltz.

Waltzing to the 'Blue Danube' Tops Season's Dancing List

The Viennese Waltz—modernized and streamlined a bit, perhaps—but, nevertheless, unmistakable as the good old-fashioned waltz with which most of those a bit beyond the "jitterbug" age are familiar, still holds top place in the dancing spotlight today.

At the eighteenth annual convention of the Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston, all this week at the Hotel Bradford, the "Viennese Mode," as the popular dance steps to the ever-popular strains of the Strauss waltz tunes are known today, is being staged for the benefit of visting teachers of ballroom's finest art.

The continuing popularity of the waltz is held to be due not only to the fact that this is a type of dance which is more widely known among the middle-age and older dancers, but because of the recurring vogue for Strauss music.

According to Myron Ryder, dance instructor now demonstrating some of the latest steps which have served to modernize the Viennese waltzes of yesteryear, three waltz clubs have been established exclusively for the waltz in Boston, each devoting the main portion of its nightly program to this particular form of the dancing art. One club, Mr. Ryder added, devotes its entire program to waltzes and old-time square dances.

This type of dancing owes much of its popularity to the fact that it lends itself to the changing of partners during a number. Middle-age dancers all can waltz, Mr. Ryder added, and so do not feel so out of place as they might if some of the more modern dance steps were introduced.

Purr of Grist Mill Stones Bring Peace to Ex-Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEDFORD, N. H.—In this little town, just outside the State's largest City, Manchester, a former Harvard anthropologist, George Woodbury, has found happiness and security for himself and family in the reconstruction and operation of an old-fashioned grist mill.

Behind the steady whirring purr of the huge milling stones, grinding whole wheat, barley, buckwheat, oats, and corn meal to fill the needs of a steadily growing mail-order business, lies a story of hard work, faith, and realization of the fundamental values of life. There is good American business acumen too.

Three years ago this summer the family decided to go back to the land. Dr. Woodbury was a research assistant in anthropology at Harvard. His wife had a position with the Peabody Museum. But, although they were getting along better than the average highly educated, specialized young couple in college work, they were not satisfied with cramped city life. The two-room apartment near Harvard Square was compact and convenient, but they had visions of an old, roomy, rambling house in the country.

Challenge Lacking

Dr. Woodbury, who has degrees after his name from Universities in England and Vienna, has been over a good bit of the world on excavating trips—in China, Palestine, Egypt, and southwestern United States. He taught in various schools and colleges before coming to Harvard. But college teaching wasn't enough. The work was too confining, and not challenging enough.

"But all that is water over the dam now," he said. "The fact is we're all happy living in the country, working hard, and having a grand time, all of us." That includes his wife; Gordon, three years old; Ruthie, two, and Mollie, the huge sheep dog.

There is some family history mixed up with the restoration of the old grist mill and the roomy farm house in Bedford. The whole outfit, old house, decayed mill, sunken dam, and rusting machinery has been in the family for generations. Dr. Woodbury made a dicker with his brother and began to rebuild the mill.

"The mill was built by a John Goffe in 1774," said the doctor in relating the historical background. "It was built right here on this site on Bowen's Brook. 'Old' John was a famous character here in Southern New Hampshire; he was an Indian fighter and could do the work of two ordinary men.

Anchored by Logs

"When he finished Indian fighting and got through roaming over the country as a Yankee trader, he settled down here. He anchored this dam with giant logs, sunk eight feet below pond bottom. Those logs are still there today, going on 200 years later."

The upper part was made with great blocks of granite. The mill was used, off and on, until 1910. Then it was given up. Farmers stopped raising grain and bought from the West. The mill gradually disintegrated and went to pieces. The roof fell in; the machinery went down into the dust and debris, the dam was broken.

That was what George Woodbury and his wife found in the summer of '38 when they loaded their worldly possessions in the family car and trekked back to the family homestead.

That first summer he began to restore the mill. Then in September came the hurricane. Millions of feet of lumber were left on the ground in Southern New Hampshire. He learned to swing an axe and pull a crosscut saw. He got out the material to rebuild the grist mill, timbers, boards, shingles.

As he dug into the debris, he found the equipment used long years ago: Belts, pulleys, and the grinding stones.

Not Too Difficult

"That part of it was hard work, but not too difficult from the mechanical point of view," he related. "Anyone with a willingness to work and a mechanical turn of mind can build a building, and anyone can clean up the sculch and debris that time accumulates.

"The part that Connie and I have enjoyed most is learning how to be good millers. You can't go to a college and learn to run a grist mill. There are only a baker's dozen in the East today.

"We wanted the true, old-fashioned type with the upright grinding stones. It took weeks to find an old-time miller who could teach me how to sharpen those stones and adjust them for perfect grinding.

"Finally, we got hold of an old, old book called 'The Young Miller's and Millwright's Guide.' It is interesting to know it was written and published in 1790, and it is just as good and true for today as it was at the close of the eighteenth century.

"Gradually we got the mill rebuilt, the dam restored, and began grinding grains the old way. The business is increasing slowly but steadily."

NBC

NBC's 4,000,000th Guest

Richard Quinzani is a Framingham, Mass., schoolboy who applied himself so well to his studies that his father rewarded him with a trip to New York, and it was while in the Metropolis that Richard, like so many others before him, went to Radio City Studios for a tour through the famous unit. No sooner was he received than he was hailed as the 4,000,000th visitor and therefore in line for a number of happenings, all of which were surprising to Richard but pleasing as well. Frank Mullen, at left in the picture, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, greeted Richard, and Announcer Ray Wilson described the ceremonies over the air while Richard was presented with a pocket radio and a portable phonograph with records and, to cap it all, was made a guest of the NBC at the Waldorf-Astoria. Framingham will never look the same to Richard.

Gob Spends Leave Fleeing Army Uniform

VALLEY FALLS, R. I., Sept. 11 (AP)—James Henry Johnson, home on leave from the Navy, spent a good part of his free-time trying to keep out of the Army.

Mr. Johnson had just arrived back in town after completing his eight weeks' training at the Newport Naval Station when a policeman knocked on his door.

"Please hurry to Town Hall," the officer instructed.

"What for?" Mr. Johnson wanted to know.

"You're going in the Army."

"But I'm in the Navy," protested Mr. Johnson.

He produced his naval uniform, but the policeman was not convinced.

He showed leave papers.

"All I know," said the policeman, "is that the Draft Board wants you down at the Town Hall—quick."

So Mr. Johnson went.

At the Hall, he repeated his story, but to no avail.

With 10 selectees, he was put aboard a bus for the Providence induction center.

After protesting to anyone there who would listen, Mr. Johnson finally met Maj. Stanley Powlowski, recruiting chief there.

A few telephone calls to the Newport Naval Station straightened out the tangle.

The Army paid Mr. Johnson's fare home.

Arnold Arboretum Tree Study Offered

A field class will be conducted at the Arnold Arboretum on Saturday mornings from Sept. 27 to Oct. 18 inclusive for the express purpose of studying tree indentification in the collections of the Arnold Arboretum.

This is the first time in many years that such a class has been conducted and it is open to all those wishing to gain a more intimate knowledge of ornamental trees. Dr. Donald Wyman, horticulturist at the Arboretum, will conduct the class for a two-hour period each Saturday morning, weather permitting.

No previous training is essential, but it would be helpful if applicants would register in advance by mail and come prepared to take notes at the first meeting which will be on Sept. 27, from 10 a. m. to 12 noon. There will be a nominal registration fee of $1.00 per person, payable in advance by mail.

The group will meet promptly at the Forest Hills Gate, the entrance to the Arboretum which is nearest the Forest Hills station of the Boston Elevated Railway. The group will study the various collections of ornamental trees, and the better horticultural varieties will be pointed out, together with nursery sources where they may be obtained.

Hence, by continually referring to the availability of the "rare" plants considered by the group, the information obtained will be decidedly practical and timely for New England garden owners, especially contemplating some planting this fall.

Plane 'Attack' On N. E. Oct. 1

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass, Sept. 11 (AP)—A fleet of 1,000 Army planes—ranging from speedy little pursuit ships to heavy bombers—will fly over New England starting Oct. 1 in the first major test of the area's air defense.

Westover Field, the Army's northeast flying center here, will be the key base, Col. Richard H. Ballard, Commandant, said last night in announcing the maneuvers, in which thousands of civilians will participate as "spotters."

The "invading" force will send waves of bombers from Langley Field, Va., to a rendezvous over the ocean and then attempt to "attack" key industrial positions of military value.

Defending squadrons will be stationed at Westover Field; Windsor Locks, Conn.; Boston; Bristol and Groton, Conn.; Hillsgrove, R. I.; Bangor, Maine and Manchester, N. H.

Antiaircraft batteries and searchlight batteries also will take part in the mock battle, Colonel Ballard said.

Plympton Press Increases Wages

NORWOOD, Mass., Sept. 11 (AP)—Several hundred employees in the book-binding department and composing rooms of the Plympton Press, book publishers, will receive two-cents-an-hour increases under an agreement with the Bookbinders and Typographical Unions made public by those organizations today.

One-week vacations with pay also are provided under the contracts which establish scales of $1.02 to $1.04 per hour in the book-binding division and $1.08 for hand setting and $1.12 for machine type-setting in the composing room.

New Markets Are Open to U. S. In Australia and South Africa

Foreign Trade Flashes

Australia can now import motorcycles from the United States, the complete prohibition on such trading have been removed by Australia, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce. The ban was also lifted from "other nonsterling countries," he said.

The ban was imposed as of April 1, 1940. The new plan requires that imports of motorcycles must be spread evenly throughout the year, and at a rate which would not require any more dollar exchange than the importers used for the same purpose during the "base" year ending June 30, 1939.

Under the new arrangement, present users of trucks in Australia, who are engaged in essential services, and who desire to substitute a motorcycle for a delivery truck when the latter becomes unserviceable or is taken over by the military authorities, will be allowed to buy an American motorcycle. In the base year ending June 30, 1939, Australia imported 447 motorcycles from the United States, valued at 32,517 pounds sterling, Australian currency. At the present rate of exchange, distributors would be able to import about $26,000 worth of motorcycles from the United States every three months.

Busses for So. Africa

Potential business for American bus manufacturers looms in South Africa, where the Municipality of Johannesburg, is interested in buying in the United States between 10 and 20 double-deck Diesel busses similar to specifications issued by the City Council under a previous contract. Specifications and Transvaal Provincial Regulations will be made available on request to the Regional or District offices of the Department of Commerce.

Back to Nature

Essential oils for perfumes are now being produced and distilled in India. Increasing demand for essential oils for soap and the perfumery industry has given impetus to the cultivation of essential oil-yielding plants and trees in different parts of the country. Some of the synthetic substances are no longer available in India, since supplies were cut off after the outbreak of war. The Government consequently has set up a committee to survey the essential oil industry in the country.

Penny Milk Promised Schools

Continued from Page 1

representative grade or of the school records may be made to determine the school's status.

Paid by Children

When the school qualifies to receive penny milk, this price is paid by all children who desire it without regard to their ability to pay more. Those certified as undernourished receive free milk as before, provided by the Mayor's Fund or by groups of public spirited citizens. These agencies, which formerly paid the regular school milk price, also have the advantage of the one-cent rate at these schools.

Under the plan, the milk handlers receive a Federal indemnity payment in addition to the children's one cent for a half-pint and the producer receives less than the regular market price for fluid milk, but more than that established for the so-called surplus milk. Last year, as a result of the operation of the plan, more than 800,000 children in the different cities where it was tried were enabled to have milk that otherwise would not have been available to them, and the producers and dealers received the benefit of wider distribution.

The pre-school children are reached through the 6-cent milk project by which welfare and WPA families can obtain a supply at the milk stations in various neighborhoods and many are also reached by the Nursery schools established under the WPA. This year, these projects also will receive their milk for a penny, according to Mr. Stalker. He does not expect the Boston schools to have penny milk before the end of September at the earliest, however. It will require two weeks or more to work out the details, he said.

Five-Cent Pies Six Cents By Vote of Customers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—It isn't every merchant who asks his clientele what they think when he considers a price raise.

But that is just what W. D. Crenshaw did.

Mr. Crenshaw keeps a hole-in-the-wall cafeteria in the basement of the Capitol here. Today the price of Mr. Crenshaw's pies is 20 per cent greater than it was until recently. Nickel pies are selling for 6 cents now.

Mr. Crenshaw put it to his customers in this way: "Would you rather have me cut the quality or raise the price?"

The six-cent price of the pies is the answer.

Army Snowshoe Orders Announced

All climatic conditions are being considered by the War Department, as is shown by the announcement today of contract awards for 27,598 pairs of Continental snowshoes.

In New England contracts were awarded to the American Fork and Hoe Co., Wallingford, Vt., 540 pairs at $7.30, 660 at $7.65; Snowcraft, Inc., Norway, Maine, 5,000 at $7.

Contracts for 26,000 pairs of shoe lasts at $1.65 per pair also were awarded today. They went to Jones and Vining Co., Inc., Brockton, 5,668 pairs; United Last Co., Lawrence, 3,779; George Belcher Co., Stoughton, 7,000; Arnold Brothers and Co., East Weymouth, 3,197; United Last Co., Auburn, Maine, 3,178; Woodward and Wright Last Co., East Bridgewater, 3,178.

Quincy Protests Use of 'Alien' Stone

The use of stone quarried elsewhere on a curbing project through the center of Quincy's granite quarry district has caused a furore which promises to reach noisy proportions.

Costanzo Pagnano, Business Agent of the Quincy Granite Cutters' Union locals, sounded the first shot. Followed by a group of sympathetic Quincy residents, Mr. Pagnano stormed City Hall to place the protest of the industry with officials.

The stone is coming from quarries at Chelmsford, Mass., and "no two stones are alike," he charged. Then he added, "It is a disgrace to the City and the Quincy granite industry."

John T. Lane, City Purchasing Agent, announced that the City could buy stone from outside dealers more cheaply than it could buy Quincy granite.

Waterways Board Member Is Named

Capt. George Kimball, head of the Boston Fuel Transportation Corporation, operators of oil carriers along the Atlantic coast, was today named a director of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association. The Association has one representative of shipping interests from each of the 48 States.

The organization is credited with sponsoring the building of the Cape Cod Canal and the intracoastal or inner waterway route from Boston to Florida.

British Posters Shown

The New England Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies announced today a special showing of British and Canadian war posters in their store at 42 Bromfield Street. These posters have just been received from Canada and Britain and cover various phases of the war effort being made on all fronts, military and civilian. Particularly striking are posters depicting naval and air operations, and a series warning the public not to spread in any way information concerning military secrets.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 12

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 & 15.53 mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 or 11.73 mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Friday, Sept. 12

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies. (15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program: News; Music; Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Tropical Moods"; "Rhythmaires."
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; WBOS Sport Page; dance music.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Dick Rogers's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Marine Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; President Roosevelt; Don Lindley's Orchestra; "Melody Time."
11:00 p. m.—News in English; President Roosevelt; "Good Neighbors" program.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Violin Virtuoso. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; Talk; Orchestral Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLU4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—William Holt: "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—10:30 p. m.—English Period. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Guatemala—12 midnight—Dance Music with Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—12:15 a. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Air Base Group Going to Maine

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The War Department announces the 94th Air Base Group, organized Aug. 30 at Westover Field, Mass., will be stationed at Presque Isle, Maine.

The headquarters and headquarters squadron and the 311th Material Squadron (special) were activated the following day with personnel drawn from other units at Westover. They will have a combined strength eventually of 587 officers and men.

After their transfer to Presque Isle, they will be used as service troops for the ferrying command, which will fly planes assigned to Britain under the Lend-Lease program from factories to Presque Isle, where they will be turned over to British pilots to be flown to England.

Freeze Due Tomorrow Night

A general freeze is expected in New England tomorrow night, C. F. Van Thullenar, Weather Bureau forecaster, told cranberry bog owners today.

A mass of dry, cool air of polar continental origin swept over New England last night accompanied by showers, sharply reducing the temperatures raised by the brief, severe heat wave of yesterday, he pointed out.

During the heat wave, a maximum of 88 degrees was recorded in Boston and other sections of New England—approximately 11 degrees above normal.

Fair but cooler weather was fofecast for Boston and vicinity tonight, with temperatures near 50 degrees. Friday will be fair and continued cool. No freeze is expected in cranberry bogs tonight except in a few areas where bogs are protected from the warm Northwest winds predicted.

Millions Subscribed In Defense Bonds

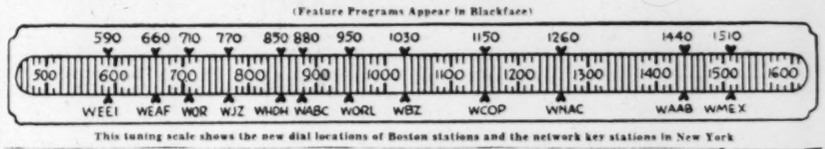
New Englanders bought $28,201,000 worth of the defense savings bonds known as Series E, or People's Bonds during the three months ending July 31, Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator of the Defense Savings campaign, announced today in Boston.

More than half the bonds, a total of $15,646,000, were purchased in Massachusetts, he said. Connecticut sold $6,471,000 worth; Rhode Island, $2,293,000; Maine, $1,891,000; New Hampshire, $1,044,000; and Vermont, $856,000.

The national total, he said, was $348,373,000. These are the latest figures available.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Marine Corps talk	Sports and music
3:15 Popular vocalist	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Telegraphic report;	Sports and music
3:30 News: Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Braves-Pirates game	Sports and music
3:45 Network talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Telegraphic report	Sports and music
4:00 Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Braves-Pirates game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Telegraphic report,	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Braves-Pirates game	"Consolairs"
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Telegraphic report	"Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Braves-Pirates game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk	Adventure Stories	"We the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Sifting the News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 "Modern Design"	Dinner music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 News comment	Sports Digest: Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Mr Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary"	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Tommy Tucker's Orch	Russian Cathedral Choir
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"This Is Judy Jones,"	Frank Morgan: "Baby	All Stars-Chicago Bears	"Castles in the Air"
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	comedy sketch	Snoons": music	football game	"Castles in the Air"
8:30 "On the Air": Lud	Army program from	The Aldrich Family:	All Stars-Chicago Bears	Civilian Defense Program
8:45 Gluskin's Orch.	Canal Zone	dramatic sketch	football game	Piano recital
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Gwen Williams, songs	**Music Hall: Connie Boswell, Don Ameche, Jerry**	All Stars-Chicago Bears	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Talk, Major Seversky	**Lester, Music Maids,**	football game	
9:30 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	News Here and Abroad	**guests, orchestra**	All Stars-Chicago Bears	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Ted Steele's Orchestra		football game	
10:00 **President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	Five Star News
10:15 Professor Quiz:	NBC String Serenade	Pres. Roosevelt; music	News Service	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 questions: answers	Network sports	**'Good Neighbors': drama**	All Stars-Chicago Bears	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News: Sports	Network sports	**and music**	football game	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music": network	Want	Ozzie Caswell's Orch	Address by Charles A.	"Day's End": music
11:45 Dance music	Music You Want	Ozzie Caswell's Orch	Lindbergh, Am. First. C.	"Day's End": news

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	Eleanor Lewis	
7:45 News; weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Morning Toast: music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News: Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue	Toast, music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatised news	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 "Good Morning"	Julia Blake": sketch	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "590 Presents"	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft: organ	Your Morning Pick-Up": orchestra
9:45 Betty Crocker	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Moment Musicale	"The Monitor News"
10:00 Norris drama	"Millwheel" music	Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	"Musical Mailbox," with
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News: Hum and Strum	Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	Vivienne Cameron
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	David Ballentine, tenor,
10:45 "Food Fair"	Prescott Presents	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	Accordion recital
11:00 Popular music	Home Forum; talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	Graduation Ensigns of	String Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Pepper Young's Family"	Supply Corps School,	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Naval Reserve; talks	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum" sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Big Sister," sk	Treasury quiz	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Walter Blaufuss	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Homesteaders; Speakers	News Service	Al Jolson interview	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballentine, tenor,
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Accordion recital
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez's Orch	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez's Orch	"The Mystery Man"	Sports program	Jean Harper, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light"	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Doc Artiste"	"Waltz Time"
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interview	News Service
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sports and Music
3:15 Vocal recital	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ball game	Sports and Music
3:30 News: Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sports and Music
3:45 Studio talks	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	ball game	Sports and Music
4:00 Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Organ recital	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Organ recital	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin S. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 News comment	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports Comments	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Radio Magic"	News of the World	"Pu Manchu": sketch	Five Star News
7:30 Joh Hunters, guests	Bob Chester's Orchestra	**"Price Control Bill"**	The Lone Ranger	Army maneuvers
7:45 "Bluegrass" music	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Army maneuvers
8:00 "Claudia & David"	Ramin & Bauer, pianists	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Double or Nothing"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 sketch	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	**Graham; orchestra**	Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30 **"Proudly We Hail"**	"Death Valley Days"	**"Information Please?"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense
8:45 Milt E. Davis	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
9:00 "Playhouse," with	"Vox Pop": network pot	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	interviews	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 Hollywood Premiere: drama	News Here and Abroad	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; Shirley	Five Star News
9:45	Ted Steele's Novachords	House": variety	Ross; C. Laughton	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:00 "Penthouse Party"	"Romance and Rhythm":	"Wings of Destiny"	Network sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:15 interviews: music	popular musicale	dramtic sketch	Network sports	Dance Digest
10:30 Burl Ives, songs	First Piano Quartet	"Listen America": drama	Network sports	
10:45 News: Sports	"Story Dramas"	"Listen America": drama	Network sports	
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Dance Digest
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local news; Weather	Gene Beecher's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Music; Dolly	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Dawn's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Day's End", News

'Big Sisters' at Two of Boston's Girls' Colleges Show 'Freshies' the Ropes

Youngest Son Of President Fits for Duty

Marking the closing of an intensive three months' training course conducted by the Naval Supply Corps, graduation ceremonies for 376 ensigns will be held at Memorial Hall, Harvard University, tomorrow noon. Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal will award the certificates. The ensigns, officers in the Naval Reserve, will be called for immediate active service as supply officers in the United States fleets and shore stations.

Ensign John Roosevelt, youngest son of the President, is among the graduates, who come from 39 of the States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii.

Scheduled to go on immediate duty, the ensigns will augment the 2,000 Supply Corps officers serving with the fleets and at shore stations in charge of disbursement of funds, pay rolls, procurement and custody of provisions and other supplies, the issue of supplies, ship and station stores, and accounting.

Admission to the graduation exercises will be by ticket only. Each ensign is allowed two tickets for guests.

The battalion of student ensigns has undergone a rigorous schedule of training since the Supply Corps School began its session on June 16. From reveille at 6:30 a. m. until taps at 11 p. m. their daily schedules have been crowded with classroom lectures and examinations, physical exercise, military drill, and stated study hours.

Record Single Class

Speakers at the exercises, which mark the graduation of the largest single class of Supply Corps officers in Navy history, will be Mr. Forrestal; Rear Admiral Ray Spear, Supply Corps, U. S. N., Paymaster General of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; and Dean Wallace B. Donham, of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The exercises will be conducted by Capt. K. C. McIntosh, Supply Corps, U. S. N., Officer-in-Charge of the Supply Corps School. Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, will attend the ceremonies, representing the District.

Its summer session ended, the staff of the Supply Corps School is now beginning preparations for the influx of some 250 new students who will make up the school battalion for the six-month winter term at the Harvard Business School, starting the week of Sept. 22. The new group will include approximately 200 Reserve Ensigns of "Probationay" status, and also some 50 officers of the regular Navy training for Supply Corps posts.

Awarded Citations—Midst all the complexity of 43,000 troops locked in "battle" in the Nashua River countryside north of Fort Devens, two Greater Boston soldiers won recognition for outstanding service.

Cited for "especially meritorious and outstanding service" were Corp. Francis C. Mischler of Braintree and Private Edward V. Walsh of Somerville. Corporal Mischler was drafted last March. Private Walsh has been in the National Guard for two years.

The two soldiers, members of the 26th Signal Company, flashed a radio signal calling for reinforcements when "enemy" troops surrounded the 26th Division command post. The quick word saved the day, for reinforcements arrived.

Fay

Planning for Braves' Field Show

Here are shown Miss Fruniere Moy (left), Miss Susan Wu, and Albert Lee, all doing their part for the success of "Whirl of Fire," dramatic spectacle to be held in Boston later this month for the benefit of United China Relief.

Relief Fete by Hub Chinese To Feature Exotic Fireworks

Chinese residents of Boston will participate in a dramatic spectacle to be staged in eight big acts Sept. 19 and 20 at Braves Field for the benefit of United China Relief. Fireworks, which originated in China thousands of years ago and are always used in the traditional festivals, will provide the major part of the entertainment.

The fireworks display will include "China Carries On," "Niagara Falls by Moonlight," "Smashing of the Maginot Line," with dive bombers and giant tanks; "Jewels of China," "The Magic Fan," "Whirl of the Wind," "Radiant Cascade," "Flight of the Planes," "Sun Sprays," "Wonders of the Sea," "Dragon Shakes Hands," and many other magnificent and colorful scenes. A 15-piece band will provide music and a band contest also is scheduled.

There will be novelty circus acts, among them a bicycle on a high wire; Tillie, the elephant; the kicking mule; high divers; Donald Duck and his ducklings, and stars of the stage and screen will entertain.

Twenty-six Chinese girls of Washington will appear in the Pageant of the Moon Festival, which is being staged under the direction of Miss Doris Moy Wing, only girl student at the Boston Technical Institute. Chinese women's clubs of the City and the Chinese Merchants Association members, headed by Frank Goon and George Milk, are co-operating in the presentation of the pageant.

Among the box holders already listed are: Mr. and Mrs. Allan Forbes, Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips Ketchum, Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd D. Brace, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gordon Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Nawn, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Galusha, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nickols, George H. Rockwell, O. Kelley Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Newcomb, Miss Eleanor Fabyan, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Wright, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thurber, Miss Isabella Grandin, Mr. and Mrs. Max Ulin, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Heller, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wolcott, and many others.

N. H. Seeks Workers for Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 11—The New Hampshire State Employment Service has been delegated to take applications from workers for strictly civilian, non-combatant jobs in the British Civilian Technical Corps in certain special trades.

Any male citizen of the United States is eligible provided he is within the prescribed age limit (age limits are generally between 18 and 50 years, and 18 and 40 years); physically fit and able to produce proof of good character; qualified to pass the required technical examinaiton for the particular jobs he seeks.

Applicants must agree to serve for three years, or for the duration of the war, whichever is the shorter period. They will be required to go to positions wherever assigned, somewhere in the United Kingdom or elsewhere overseas. The working hours are from 48 to 60 hours a week, depending on conditions.

Free transportation is furnished to accepted applicants from their homes to point of duty, and return transportation to the worker's home is furnished to those workers completing their jobs with a satisfactory record.

Salaries range from $24.12 to $38.65 a week, plus free board and living quarters, plus free clothing; provisions are made for two to three weeks' vacation with pay. There are further provisions for payment on discharge of a rehabilitation grant equal to 30 days' pay; in the event of death or disability due to service, pensions will be paid.

The call includes those workers skilled in the following occupational classifications: Radio mechanics for communication services; radio mechanics for special duties; airframe and engine fitters; machine tool setters and operators; instrument repairers; metal workers, electricians; electrical artificers (marine); ordnance artificers (marine); automobile mechanics (marine); wiremen (marine); radio mechanics for marine communication; and engine room artificers (marine).

Maine Steel Firm Increases Wages

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 11 (AP)—Wage increases aggregating $100,000 a year to the 375 employees of Maine Steel, Inc., which has large defense contracts, and the signing of a two-year agreement with the International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.) were announced yesterday.

George C. Soule, company President, and Martin J. Campbell, Chairman of a Workers' Committee, said renewal of the contract was with the "realization of common interest."

The negotiations provided wage increases of 10 cents an hour on day rates and 10 per cent on all piece work and tonnage rates. Each employee is permitted to determine whether he shall join the union, but those who have joined must continue their membership during the life of the contract.

Provision was made for renewing wage negotiations at the end of one year, with strikes and lockouts barred during that period.

Unitarian Laymen To Meet in Marion

Meeting for the first time on Cape Cod, the New England Convention of the Unitarian Laymen's League will hold a two-day session, September 13 and 14, at Tabor Academy at Marion. A harbor cruise, talks, a banquet, discussions, and recreation will be included in the program in which 100 men from all over New England will participate.

Lobstermen In Maine Can Get Kelp Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, Sept. 11—The Algin Corporation of America today offered full or part time employment to Maine's more than 4,000 lobster fishermen harvesting the crop of the State's biggest farm and a chance to increase their incomes considerably. This isn't as strange as it seems because the farm is the sea itself—562 square miles of it—and the harvest will be kelp to feed the intricate machines of the corporation's processing plant at Rockland.

R. S. "Bob" Holt, president of the concern which recently leased from the State the kelp rights of this area ranging from the mouth of the Kennebec eastward to Cutler in Washington county, is the potential employer of hundreds of these men who wish to take up the work without gamble, investment or interference with their regular business.

It's all a very simple matter of supply and demand. Mr. Holt's plant wants the kelp, from which is extracted algin, and the farm produces an abundance of the growth. To the fishermen he offers a proposition that could easily mean several extra dollars a day for each of them and without too much time and effort.

Take Time Off

He proposes that lobstermen who are interested in getting some of this new money take time off from their traps for two or three hours on the low tide and gather kelp. They will be paid at the rate of so much a ton and the best part of the plan is that the company will furnish all the equipment and a chart of the kelp beds in the various localities.

If for instance a fisherman or a group of them on Criehaven Island wishes to take advantage of this plan, all they have to do is contact Mr. Holt at Rockland. In turn Mr. Holt will visit the men and explain the full details of the harvesting operation. He will then have a survey made of the island kelp beds and this will show the fishermen exactly where they can find the growth. Next they will be outfitted with a special cutting device and storage nets without charge.

Ready for business the fisherman leaves his lobster traps for two hours on the low tide and cuts kelp which he places in the nets and takes ashore with him. The nets full of kelp will be moored at the dock or on a buoy and at regular intervals a boat will come from the factory to take the harvest and leave more nets. The fisherman will be paid cash for his labors and according to Mr. Holt many in Nova Scotia, where the concern also has harvesting operations, earn as high as $40 a week as a sideline.

This plan will be available to persons on all parts of the leased area which takes in the entire 125 miles of coast with the exception of 60 square miles around Penobscot Bay, previously under lease by the W. H. and L. D. Betz Co., also of Rockland.

100 Tons a Week

In announcing this program Mr. Holt said that his firm could handle more than 100 tons a week and that he sincerely felt that it was a fine opportunity for the fishermen. "We want to help, we will pay a fair price and endeavor to show how they can harvest it fast, economically and efficiently," he said. He stated that every man would be given the fullest cooperation.

In going over the plan with Mr. Holt, Sea and Shore Fisheries Commissioner Arthur R. Greenleaf gave it his blessing. Looking upon the kelp business as a promising new industry, Mr. Greenleaf has instructed his wardens to spread the word among the fishermen and believes that those who go at the harvesting in a businesslike manner will reap lucrative benefits.

There are two kinds of kelp known as the broadleaf and the horsetail, with the former found inshore and the latter offshore. The harvesting season is practically all the year around and a new crop is grown each year.

This farming sure is becoming a big business.

Mass. Savings Banks Stronger

Massachusetts savings banks are "in a more liquid position than ever before" and their "aggregate reserves are now at the highest point in history," Commissioner of Banks Joseph Earl Perry declared at the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts meeting at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, today.

Speaking on "Safety Factors in the Massachusetts Mutual Savings Bank System," Commissioner Perry told his audience of more than 1,200 bank officers and trustees from all parts of the State, "It would seem conservative to estimate that after all allowances are made for every possible loss or shrinkage in assets, our mutual savings banks today have net sound reserves of at least 10 per cent of total deposits."

Savings are needed upon a scale never known before, Charles C. Handy of Lynn, President of the Association, declared in reporting that the savings banks of the State had gained more than $8,000,000 in deposits, and 18,024 accounts during the nine months ending June 30. He said that the savings banks are co-operating wholeheartedly in the Government's defense savings bond campaign, and had sold $7,355,000 of these bonds since the beginning of the campaign on May 1. Dr. Paul S. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers Association, spoke later in the program on "Landmarks of Freedom," and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will address the Trustees' dinner tonight.

Need for Seamen Growing Rapidly

Demand for seamen to man newly made American ships is increasing rapidly as vessels drop down the ways of shipbuilding plants throughout the country at the rate of almost one a day, it was learned from the U. S. Maritime Commission today.

To meet this need the Commission is sending to Boston the training ship, Empire State, for public inspection as an inducement for young men to turn to the sea for a vocation. The ship will be in port here next week end.

The Empire State is a former schoolship of the New York State Merchant Marine Academy, having been taken over by the United States maritime service July 1. It will reach Boston on Saturday with a crew of 500 young men on board.

By a Staff Photographer

Newcomers Are Greeted at Simmons

A group of Simmons College's Junior Welcoming Committee, girls of the Junior Class, are shown greeting a few of this year's freshmen prior to taking them about the College and showing them the ropes. Miss Gertrude McKeon of Peekskill, N. Y., is chairman of the Welcoming Committee.

Cambridge Has Learning For All at 'Union'

Into the offices of a public-spirited agency in Cambridge there come every day men and women, men in shirt sleeves, in dungarees, in torn and shabby sneakers, looking for their American heritage—an education through which they can boost themselves up the ladder to greater success and greater service.

They get what they are looking for. The Prospect Union Educational Exchange, founded 50 years ago by a Harvard man, steers thousands every year into 4,000 courses in nearly 200 Greater Boston schools and colleges.

And as the Union rounds out half a century of gratis service to the community, its president, Harvard Sociology Professor James Ford, is saying directly to every man and woman who works for a living:

"America is in danger. She needs your ability. Have you developed it to its highest point? Are you putting it to its most efficient use?

"A great wave of destruction in Europe is laying waste governments, properties, and human freedom," he points out. "If the world is to survive, a great tide of reconstruction must take place to mend it.

"We must prepare for this tremendous task. A most effective way to do this is by becoming effective citizens, by using our spare time for self-development, by taking advantage of adult education opportunities."

If you are in your right job, Dr. Ford suggests, increase your skill; if you are in the wrong one, train yourself to do what you really would like to be doing.

Not long ago an elderly man dropped into the Union's Cambridge office. For nearly 50 years, he said, he had provided his family with their bread and butter. In all those years, he hadn't been able to write his own name. He couldn't bear the thought of their being ashamed of him any longer. Could he go to school?

A boy in the early stages of long pants had a job dusting up aluminum scraps in an airplane factory. He was sorry he hadn't finished high school, because now he wouldn't ever get a much better job. Was there a place where he could study riveting?

A foreman who knew he had executive ability . . . A bond salesman who could handle men—as, perhaps, a personnel director . . . A stenographer who had done some good creative writing . . . Their lives today comprise the kind of success story of which America is proud.

A directory of educational opportunities published by the Prospect Union is the frontispiece to hundreds of other similar success stories. Its index of courses, printed in small type, covers seven pages. Its detailed listing, 185. All these educational opportunities are wide open to men and women within reach of Boston—many of them free; the rest, available for a nominal fee.

What the Union has done is to bring all the accredited night schools, correspondence courses, college and university extension classes, and private schools between two covers, together with a detailed listing of what each has to offer.

And it is clear that although defense work is of special significance this year, your interest need not be along as serious a line as that. There are courses in dancing, artistry, music, interior decorating, cooking, doll house making. You can learn bowling, baseball, magic, chess, contract bridge. You may be a budding Dick Tracy, in which case "Crime Detection, Scientific," would be your dish.

Or you might be burning with curiosity to talk as they do in Malay, or Bohemia, or Hindustan, or China, or Russia. You can study enameling, international affairs, air conditioning, auto driving, embroidery, public speaking, pig raising, television.

Simmons Has Record Class; Lasell Girls See Old Boston

Upperclassmen "big sisters" at two of Greater Boston's girls' colleges were today busily engaged in teaching newly registered freshmen the "ropes"—clearing up the geography of college campuses, helping settling operations in dormitory rooms, giving advice on a hundred and one lesser topics from meals to clothes and dates.

At Simmons, where the largest entering class in several years registered yesterday, the Junior Welcoming Committee — distinguished by their white dresses and general savoir faire—spiced a day of examinations with music and entertainment in the College Yard.

At Auburndale, Lasell Junior College began its eighty-ninth year as more than 500 students registered and started on a three-day orientation period. Here, the process of acclimating first-year girls is being rounded out this year by a conducted historical tour through "Old Boston."

Welcomes Simmons Girls

Dr. Bancroft Beatley welcomed the new Simmons girls today, and so did the Dean of the College, Jane Louise Mesick. There was the annual "psyche" exam, and the mathematical aptitude test. In the evening, a faculty reception is planned.

But from the girls' point of view, the show put on by their "junior sisters" was the day's highlight. Somehow, it got across the spirit of college life better than anything else could do. The atmosphere of the other meetings was just a touch academic and proper—as witness the official notice:

"Attendance at all orientation exercises is required of all first-year students. . . . Each student should bring a black pencil with eraser and a fountain pen to all meetings."

Prosaic enough . . . but typical. There were cards to be filled out, instructions to be noted, course rules to be observed, academic requirements to be duly recognized and jotted down for future reference.

Extracurricular

Besides this, the picnic and fashion show provided by the "big sisters" was a refreshing interlude. The first-year girls needed to know what to wear, how to act, what to say to a Harvard man and how to handle those boys from Tech. These things were far more important than mere course details.

Heading the Orientation Committee is Miss Harriet Southgate. In charge of student entertainment is Miss Gertrude McKeon.

Figures on this year's freshman class show 280 new girls—20 more than registered at this time last year. Transfers and upperclassmen, who start their college year next week, are expected to bring the total to 1,600 in contrast to last year's 1,550.

Harvard Urges 'Walk'

In co-operation with David H. Howie, State Gasoline Conservator, Harvard University has joined several other Massachusetts colleges in requesting students not to bring automobiles to college unless "essential."

The request, sent out by Dean A. C. Hanford yesterday to some 3,500 students, will soon be forwarded to 4,500 others in other departments of the University.

Simultaneously, Tufts made plans to submit the matter to the Student Council when it meets later this month.

Williams, Amherst, and Wheaton Colleges have put a compulsory ban on student roadsters. Others which have requested forbearance include Holy Cross, Mt. Holyoke, Springfield, Regis, and State Teachers College at Hyannis.

'Mass. State' Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 11—Massachusetts State College expects to enroll one of the largest classes in its history when the seventy-fifth college year opens next Monday, Marshall O. Lanphear, Registrar, announced today.

About 390 freshmen are to enroll, including 2,140 men and 150 women, he estimates. Last year there were some 370 students admitted.

Because of the nature of many of the courses in this land-grant college, many students have been deferred from military service by local draft boards, Dr. Hugh P. Baker, President, points out. He expects no great decrease in enrollment from that source this year.

School Opens For Six Pupils On R. I. Islet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRUDENCE ISLAND, R. I., Sept. 11—This little island hamlet located in Narragansett Bay, off the Portsmouth shores, and part of the Town of Portsmouth, is finally going to redeem itself.

By the concerted action of both State and Portsmouth officials, Prudence Island is not going to go down in history as one of those towns without a school.

Following a tour of inspection of the one-room building which parents of last year's four pupils had characterized as so run down that it was unsafe, Dr. James F. Rockett, Director of the Rhode Island State Department of Education, has ordered the Portsmouth School Committee of which H. Frank Anthony is Chairman, to reopen the building this Fall.

There are six elementary school pupils on the island this year. No teacher has been assigned to the island as yet.

Prudence Island school problems of the Portsmouth education board include the paying to Daniel Silvia of five cents a mile for transporting his daughter, Janice, about 21 miles a day from their home on one end of the island to the school on the other end and back again. He kept his daughter out of school part of the time last year because of a disagreement over recompense for travel. The School Board also has to pay the Prudence Island Navigation Company $800 a year for transporting high school pupils to and from Bristol daily. Three pupils made the trip daily last year.

The School Board had figured to save several hundred dollars by closing the school and transporting all pupils to Bristol, but Prudence Islanders protested to Dr. Rockett. Leonard L. Maine is Superintendent of Schools. Miss Marie B. Rhodin, last year's teacher, who resigned, was paid $1,000 a year.

Fore River Yard Election Date Set

The date for the election to determine the collective bargaining agency at the Fore River shipyard has been set for October 22 by the National Labor Relations Board. The election is expected to disclose the approximate strength of the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Shipyard Workers at the plant.

The election was ordered three years ago by the Labor Board after a long hearing. A second hearing followed last June when the C. I. O. protested the right of the recently recreated Independent Union at Fore River shipyard to appear on the ballot.

The hearing ended abruptly when an attorney representing the new union, told the board that the new group had no desire to appear on the ballot in any election conducted by the Labor Board.

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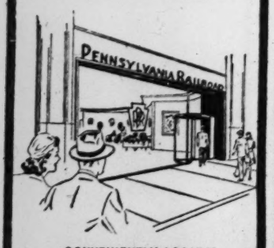

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Labor Leading Norwegian 'Revolt'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Norwegian labor, accustomed to a high degree of organized rights, is playing a leading role in disturbances that have led to proclamation by the Nazis of a civilian siege at Oslo and in other Norwegian districts.

Insight into some of the reasons for labor's reactions against the Nazis is given in reports reaching Washington.

Rigid regulations governing the distribution of labor were imposed more than a year ago. This was soon after the German Reich Commissioner for Norway appointed the National Council, or Riksraad, to exercise civil authority under his supervision.

Both labor and management were placed under strict Governmental control.

While instinctively resisting the loss of well-established liberties, Norwegian labor faced increasing material losses.

What 'New Order' Means

Labor found that for Norway, the "New Order in Europe" means being cramped down into a narrow function, that of supplying the German Reich. Before the Nazis came, Norway ranged the open seas with a merchant marine that was fourth in the world.

The main pillars of Norwegian prosperity have been crumbled by the Nazi occupation. Those pillars, as listed by Foreign Commerce Weekly, are:

1. Earnings of a powerful merchant marine, now entirely ended on world sea lanes.

2. Operations of a large whaling fleet, also ended.

3. Income from products of the sea, now limited to shore fisheries.

Deprived of this foreign income, Norway lacks means for buying essential imports. Moreover, the most vital imports—bread cereals and feedstuffs for cattle and poultry—are not sufficiently available, when at all, within the Reich's European economy.

Norway finds itself forced to trade with Germany under the familiar Nazi clearing system. Germanized Europe takes Norwegian exports of wood pulp, forest products, frozen and dried fish, mineral products, and paper. But in return, Europe cannot barter what Norway most needs—bread and fodder.

Milk Grave Problem

Even in normal times, when Europe's manpower had not been drawn from the land by demands of the battlefield, Norway imported two-thirds to three-fourths of its annual cereal requirements. Most of this came from overseas.

Reduced milk rations—one of the principal labor complaints behind current unrest in Norway—are directly traced to dwindling fodder.

Milk has been one of the four main items of Norwegian diet for more than a year. The other items are bread, fish, and potatoes. Bread rations have steadily been reduced.

Another factor arousing labor is the increase in unemployment. Reconstruction of properties damaged by war provided a temporary relief, but this is diminishing. Also, much of the industrial plant expansion does not result in a net labor gain, since the regular labor forces retained by many industries have been able to do the work.

Germany, hard-pressed for labor, has sought to encourage migration of Norwegian workers. They have been slow to respond. During January of this year 500 skilled workers went to northern Germany. No large movement has followed them.

The pattern of Norway's projected place in Nazi Europe is already sufficiently clear to disquiet Norwegians. Their efficient and diversified industries, geared to Norway's well-earned position as a world trading power, are being made over to suit Nazi economics.

Wide Repercussions

Since 27 per cent of the population draws its livelihood from industrial activity, including processing, the Nazi industrial changes have wide repercussions. Moreover, three-fourths of Norwegian exports normally come from its processing and fabricating industries.

The Nazi Reich holds out to Norway the prospect of an important place in the new order—as a supplier of fish! Little encouragement is held out for restoration of Norway as an independent trading nation around the world. Germany is known in Norway to be reserving for its own industries and merchant marine the plums of world commerce.

Introduction of obligatory labor and youth service has further alienated Norwegian opinion. The general sales tax has been increased and extended. Hard-won measures of social security for Norwegian workers have been curtailed.

To counter this and other elements of popular unrest in Norway, the Germans hold out prospects of helping Norway develop more electric power, electrify its railways, and so on.

But Norwegians today want food and freedom. They are emboldened to commit acts of sabotage as the Reich weakens its armed forces in Norway and faces reverses in its grasp toward world domination.

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Electrical Device Guides Irrigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FT. MORGAN, Colo.—A number of sugar beet farmers, 27 sugar beet growers, in Morgan County, the "Sugar Bowl of the West," are using electrical devices which tell the farmers when to irrigate their crops and how much water is needed.

Many improvements have been made over a period of years in the handling of irrigation water and the electrical resistance method of continuous measurement of soil moisture under field conditions is one of the recent steps toward greater efficiency in the handling of irrigation water. In this method, small plaster of paris blocks in which electrical connections are embedded, are placed permanently in the soil at the beginning of the crop year. Three-inch blocks are used in each location. These blocks absorb or release water as does the surrounding soil.

The electrical resistance between the fixed terminals in the absorption blocks are measured by a special instrument and thus the sugar beet farmer knows when and how much water to apply for efficient irrigation. During the past two seasons, this method of determining soil moisture has been used in this area with remarkable success.

Festivals Thrive in Japan

Authenticated News

Serious Business for These Fellows

These two Japanese toddlers are all dressed up for one of the many festivals celebrated throughout the Nation to keep the thoughts of the people off the war. The festivals appear to be serious affairs for the children if their sober demeanor is any criterion. They wear their head-dresses and carry their canes with an air of dignity belied by the gay lanterns and flag flying overhead.

Japan Moves to Assistance Of War Widows and Orphans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — While crippled and wounded veterans of Japan's four-year war against China have received special training to equip them for civilian pursuits, little has been done until recently to assist war widows and war orphans.

Special plans recently were drawn up by Army boards here, however, and vocational guidance and training are to become available to women and children who have been left in financial difficulties due to the loss of husbands and fathers on the battlefield.

A survey has just been completed by the Military Protection Board as a first step toward adoption of war orphans between five and six years of age into well-to-do families. So far 27 of Japan's 47 prefectures have been investigated and more than 200 "warphans" in need of assistance have been located.

As yet no study has been made of proper homes where the children are to be placed, but it is reported that applications have been received from a large number of families and it is asserted there will be little difficulty in placing children satisfactorily when the investigations have been completed.

Although no announcement has been made, it is assumed that adoption of older children will be taken up after the younger ones have been placed.

Present plans call for the Military Protection Board to pay schooling and other expenses for the children, estimated at 200 yen, or $47, each a year. The number of children who need adoption, however, is greater than was at first estimated. With clerical expenses added the sum available is believed insufficient to meet all needs. However, the Board reports that large numbers of persons seek to adopt a child, waiving the Board's promised contributions. It is stated that the necessary adjustments and arrangements will be completed in the near future for the first of the adoptions.

Meanwhile, plans are under way for establishment of a vocational-guidance institute where widows of soldiers killed on active service will be trained to support their families. Plans are under the direction of the Military Relief Association.

In the past hit-or-miss courses frequently have been held throughout Japan to train war widows in sewing and other arts. However, these have been short and primary courses with little if any direction and with no centralization. The present project contemplates general Nation-wide courses centering in Tokyo.

The only courses in the past which have been at all successful are those for training women as teachers in national (or public) schools. However, due to lack of anything beyond a primary school education, relatively few of the war widows have been able to take the necessary courses and qualify as teachers.

Colonies' Severance Hits Dutch Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Netherlands under German occupation presents the unusual phenomenon of a homeland cut off from its colonies, rather than of colonies cut off from their homeland.

So heavily does this small European country depend on the Netherlands East Indies, and on the West Indies, that nearly every branch of economy has been seriously impaired by the stoppage of raw materials and income from these colonies.

The Netherlands East Indies in particular, if permanently cut off from the home country, would take with them half of the normal employment in Netherlands industries in Europe. This is the estimate made by an economist writing in the weekly De Unie (The Union).

Statisticians have calculated that one-fourth of Netherlands national property of 12,700,000,000 florins ($7,000,000,000) has been invested in Netherlands India.

Income From India

It is difficult to estimate how big a share of the Netherlands annual state income from taxes of approximately 900,000,000 florins is based directly or indirectly on the Netherlands East Indian possessions. In 1938 the Netherlands received 117,000,000 florins profits made by estate, mining and trading companies operating in Netherlands India. Headquarters of these firms are located in the Netherlands.

This represents about two-thirds of the total Netherlands net income from investments abroad. Moreover, Netherlanders on leave in the Netherlands from the East Indies, and Netherlanders living on Indian pensions, spend annually 67,000,000 florins in the home country.

Sugar plays an important and prominent part in Netherlands investments in the Netherlands Indies. In the Java sugar industry the enormous capital of 800,000,000 fl. has been invested, 95 per cent of which is owned by Netherlanders. A great many industries in this country, employing about 300,000 men and women, are dependent on business coming from the Netherlands colonial empire in the East Indies.

Without shipping to and from the Indies 44,000 dock-workers could certainly not find full employment. The same applies to 27,000 workers in Netherlands shipbuilding industry. The Netherlands Indies' orders for ships, docks, dredgers, etc., in 1938 amounted to 6,000,000 fl., while in 1937 9,000,000 fl. were paid on this account for filled orders only.

1939 Shipping

At the end of 1939, 33 ships having a total tonnage of 183,000 registered tons, ordered by Netherlands shipping companies, were in the docks. Of these ships 11 vessels with a tonnage of 90,000 were intended for shipping in or to Netherlands Indies.

The 36,000 cotton textile workers in the Netherlands produce annually bleached cotton piece goods for Netherlands India up to a value of 18,500,000 florin.

Moreover, the exports of Netherlands dyed and printed cottons for East India amount to 12,500,000 florin a year.

The rubber industry in this country, for which the Indies supply three-quarters of the needed raw material, employs 3,000 workers.

The margarine industry, which gets 60 per cent of its raw materials (copra, coconut oil and palm oil) from the Indies, provides employment to 1,400 workers, and the soap industry to 3,000 hands.

Many thousands of other workers are employed in the colonial trade, the transport business, transit trade, the aircraft industry and commercial aviation, all of which are linked up in some way or other to the Netherlands Indian empire.

All in all the Indies rank fourth among the countries with whom the Netherlands carry on their foreign trade. Only trade with Germany, Great Britain and the United States is more voluminous than that with Netherlands India.

Quisling Cohorts Seize Control Of Norse Labor Organizations

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 11 (AP)—With all of the Oslo area encircled by German troops and two Norwegian labor leaders already killed by firing squads, Vidkun Quisling's Nazi-sponsored regime today took over complete control of both workers' and employers' organizations in German-occupied Norway.

The status of a general strike called for today was uncertain.

The head of the Norwegian Federation of Labor was ousted and arrested and replaced by Odd Fossum, leader of Mr. Quisling's Nasjonal Samling labor organization. This put the Nation's Federation of Labor into Mr. Quisling's so-called corporative state structure.

The entire board of the employers' organizations then was removed and placed under police surveillance. A new employers' leader, one Lippestad, a Quislingist, was appointed.

Plan Betrayed

The German forces were prepared to meet all strike eventualities under a state of civil siege, proclaimed for the Capital and its environs yesterday. Quisling spies betrayed the plan to authorities, bringing on the state of siege.

In last night's darkness, a firing squad executed Viggo Hansteen, Secretary of the Norwegian Labor Federation, and Rolf Vickstroem, a trades union president, shortly after they had been condemned by summary courts set up by Joseph Terboven, the German Commissioner for Norway.

Four other workers received prison terms of from 10 years to life. There were no details of the charges.

The situation was very critical and it was expected that the state of siege would be extended to new areas.

Reports reaching here said the situation was critical in the cities of Moss, Fredrikstad and Sarpsborg, on the railroad line connecting Oslo and the east shore of the Oslofjord with the Swedish coast.

Measures Expected

The same sharp repressive measures imposed on Oslo and its environs yesterday by Commissioner Terboven, probably will be enforced there, these sources said.

Mellon to Stay in Army For Year's Enlistment

FORT RILEY, Kan., Sept. 11 (AP)—Private Paul Mellon, son of the late financier, Andrew Mellon, has decided to remain in the Army a year. He is now concluding 13 weeks of basic training.

Private Mellon is eligible for release Sept. 15 under legislation permitting married men and men over 28 to return to civilian life. He volunteered for one year. He is the father of one child.

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'Seafarer's' Captain Reports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Capt. J. D. Halliday, Master of the American freighter Steel Seafarer which was sunk in the Red Sea Sept. 5 said that his vessel was attacked by a dive-bomber while flying the United States flag in bright moonlight.

Captain Halliday informed the State Department that the first warning of the attack came when the aircraft were heard, and two seconds later there were two explosions on the starboard side of the vessel. No flames were seen, he said.

The report was forwarded to the State Department by the American Legation in Cairo, Egypt. The Legation said more detailed information would be transmitted as soon as possible.

The plane, Captain Halliday said, flew low over the ship from starboard to port with the engines shut off, the ship took a list to port, he reported, and then to starboard before it settled and sank quickly by the stern.

The wireless was put out of action almost immediately, he said.

The Captain said boats were launched with the crew and were in the water within five minutes, and had just pulled clear from the ship when she sank.

The boats made for Shadwan Island, 12½ miles from the scene. One boat became separated because of the wind and the rough sea. After repairs were made two boat loads of survivors proceeded to Hurghada to report the sinking.

Canadian Whale 'Take' Good

OTTAWA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Reports received by Government officials from British Columbia whalers—followers of an adventurous trade revitalized by war—indicate the 1941 take will be good and that an important contribution to oil supplies will be made.

The whalers, operating off the Queen Charlotte Islands, reported at the end of July they had taken 224 whales compared with 196 at the same time last year and a total 1940 catch of 220 whales. In 1939, with the market for whale oil at a low ebb, no whalers operated.

Officials here said every whale captured this year made a contribution to the war front. Whale oil is used overseas in the making of foodstuffs, and markets for the Canadian product are easily found if there are surplus supplies for export. For fine machinery, the whale provides top-quality oil, and bone meal and fertilizer are by-products.

"Although modern whaling ships with steel hulls and powder-driven harpoons are a long way ahead of the open boats and hand-thrown harpoons of the past, whale-hunting still has its thrills on the Pacific," officials said.

From the 220 whales taken in 1940, there came 361,620 gallons of oil, 181 tons of bone meal and 434 tons of fertilizer. Whalers say every foot in length represents a ton in weight. Finbacks taken numbered 46, Humpbacks 24 and Suphur one. The Finbacks are the largest, from 63 to 68 feet as reported in returns to the Fisheries Department.

Officials said they expected a continuing strong market for whale livers.

"Our exports of whale products to the United States bring in needed exchange and increased production in Canadian waters means that we can keep at home money which might have to be spent for imported products," an official said.

"We find uses for the blubber and the skin.

"As for whalebone, the strong market for this product as an essential part of the old style corset has weakened, but we suspect that the whale still makes his contribution."

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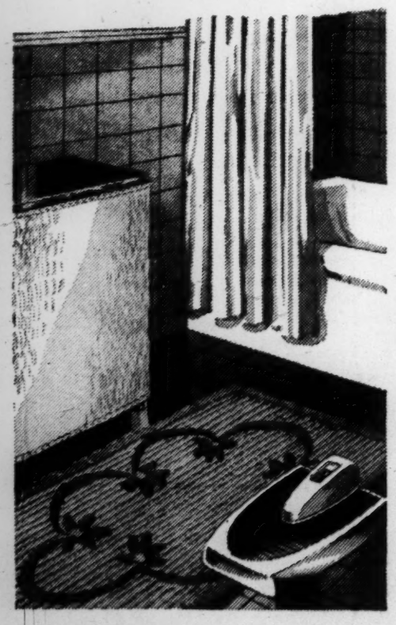
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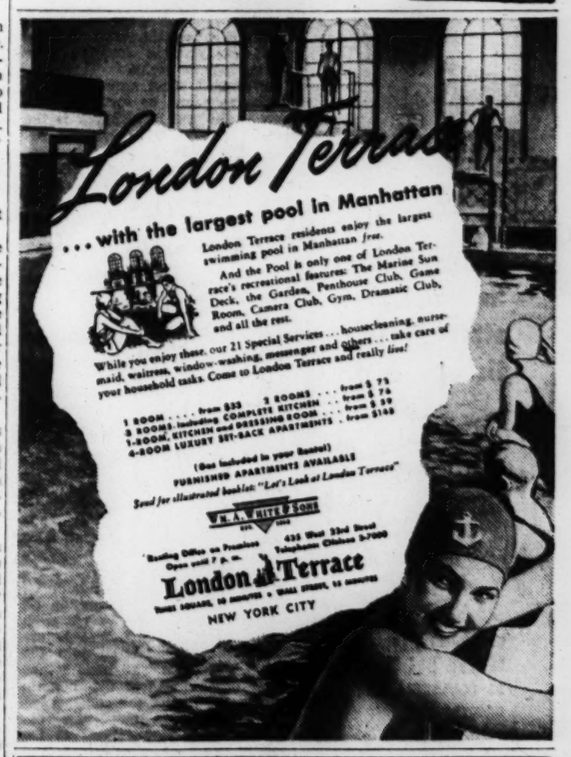
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British Tightening Belts To Keep Lend-Lease Pact

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 11—Widely welcomed here today is Britain's assurance to the United States that British exports are to be drastically controlled in order to guard against misuse of lease-lend materials.

For the most part the prospect of British exports being cut by at least one third is being accepted stoically here as just another sacrifice necessary for winning the war.

But there is a somewhat disturbing tendency in some sections of the British press and in certain Government circles to assume that the trouble over the use to which lend-lease materials are being put is virtually ended with the publication of a white paper on Britain's export policy and with an understanding between Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Ambassador John G. Winant that Britain and America will play the game in the industrial field.

Briefly, the white paper means that Britain promises that no private interests, either in export or in domestic trade, shall benefit from lend-lease materials; that British exporters shall enjoy no advantage over American competitors in goods covered by the Lend-Lease Act.

Reversal of Policy

This appears to be a complete reversal of the British commercial policy which, hitherto, has made the home consumer go short of supplies to provide Britain with dollars. The United States, it is recognized, has through lease-lend taken the dollar out of Anglo-American wartime trading relations.

There is virtually universal recognition here that Britain must not profit thereby and must, in fact, make big sacrifices where necessary in the light of the generous American policy.

It is appreciated here, too, that the new British policy marks an important and unprecedented stage in Anglo-American relations toward winning the war and that it will play an important part in shaping British-American post-war trade policies.

But it seems over-optimistic to suppose as is being done here, that a complete answer has been found to misunderstandings and bitterness in trade circles not only in Britain and the United States but also in Latin America.

The ground on which enemy propaganda agents have been working overtime lately is a vicious triangle touching all three of these trading points.

No Illusions

Businessmen, including some with first-hand and up-to-date experiences in North and South America and Britain, have no illusions about the seriousness of the business situation. They believe, and some official circles here support them, that Dr. Joseph Goebbles, the German Propaganda Minister, and his satellites who have been pounding away at tender spots in the business world on both sides of the Atlantic, are on one of the most fruitful pitches they have found.

Many observers see a delicate and potentially dangerous situation ahead.

British industry now is being called on to make bigger and bigger sacrifices to remove all possible grounds for charges of misuse of lend-lease materials. It is reported from Washington that the British export trade is to be reduced one third as a result of the new agreement with the United States.

Insidious Activity

Some business circles here believe a reduction to this extent already has been reached, and foresee a far greater curtailment in their overseas trade in the near future.

Many of these sacrifices would be considered unwarranted here were it not for a general conviction that insidious propaganda, aimed at alienating Anglo-American relations, has to be combatted.

It is indeed a sad story to hear, as this correspondent has just done, of an 120-years-old British firm, a household word abroad, especially in the East, which is now having to commit commercial harakiri to safeguard American good will.

This firm exports goods containing ingredients which also are being lend or leased by the United States to Britain. Some 90 per cent of its business was export, and it now faces the prospect of going out of business permanently.

Paint Case Cited

A paint exporter had much the same tale. He is cut right out from exporting zinc paints, even though the ingredients are available from Australia and even though he has zinc at hand which had been so processed before the Lease-Lend Act passed that it could not be turned back into zinc for armaments.

Nevertheless, so dangerous is the propaganda being spread abroad, that most well-informed British businessmen see their sacrifices vital in the national interest. Some others, however, are protesting and even saying bitter things about American industrial and financial influence.

Such malcontents are themselves the butt of Nazi propaganda, too, and German radio commentators play on this soreness of British businessmen.

There is yet another party concerned—South America—thus making a triangle around which enemy propaganda plays. For Latin Americans are being told that the United States is up to its old tricks and is purposely forcing Britain to cease exporting to South America in order that the United States may effect a trade monopoly.

Whatever may have been British business faults in the past, South Americans knew that when British firms contracted to supply goods, they would be supplied. Today contracts are being broken. South Americans, especially in Argentina, see their imports from Britain dwindling and wonder how the British ever will recover trade losses sufficiently to continue to be South America's best customer for food products.

Nazi Propaganda Busy

Nazi propaganda is losing no opportunties in this situation. Feeling against American business in this respect is reported to be bitter in some parts of the South American continent.

The great difficulty, it seems, is that an element of truth is present in some of the allegations made regarding lend-lease misuse. They are mere pinpoints in the vast canvas of Anglo-American trade both with each other and with the rest of the world.

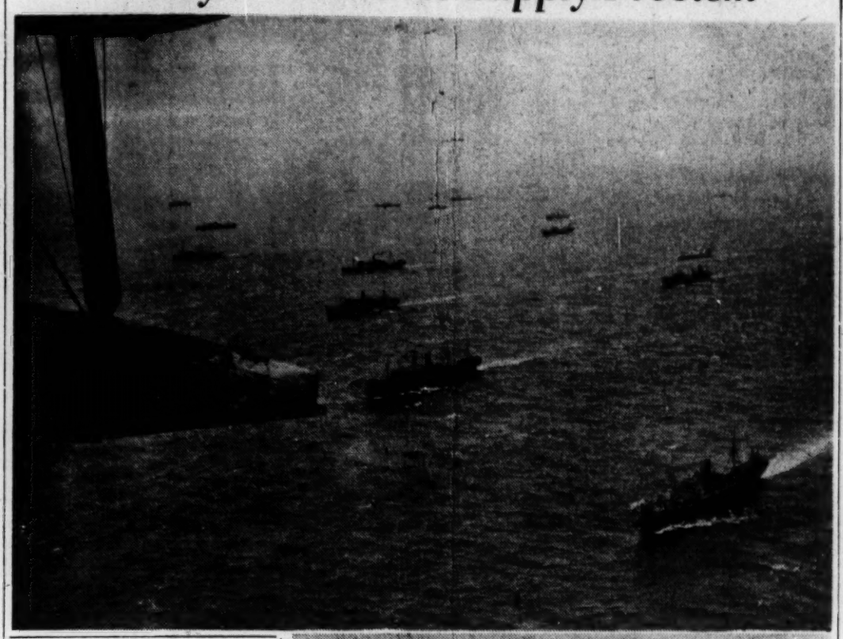
Business circles here believe much good can be done by businessmen of Britain, the United States and Latin America making as much personal contact as possible to smooth out misunderstandings.

Britain to Ship Food to Greece

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The ministry for economic warfare announced last night that it would permit "limited quantities of food" to be shipped to Greece through the offices of the Turkish Red Crescent Society and the International Red Cross.

Italy and Germany were reported to have guaranteed safe passage for the food.

Convoys—Answer to Supply Problem



Air Ministry Photograph, Crown Copyright Reserved; © Fox

Familiar Scene in Atlantic Waters

Typical supply convoy bound for England as seen from a "Sunderland" long-range reconnaissance flying boat, one of the Coastal Command's "Battleships of the Air" which accompany all convoys nearing British shores. In the lower picture a Royal Navy signalman is signaling to ships in the convoy.

Churchill Review of Convoy Marked by Navy Pageantry

By an American correspondent sailing with the British convoy that was reviewed by Prime Minister Churchill returning home after his conference with President Roosevelt.

LONDON (B. P.S.)—We gave the Nazis the slip when we were inspected in mid-ocean by Prime Minister Winston Churchill from the deck of the Prince of Wales.

At the end of our voyage, which was more like a pleasure cruise than one of the biggest deliveries of American arms and food that Britain ever received, we put in safely at our various destinations.

A 20-year-old passenger vessel was the flagship of the convoy. She carried the commodore of the convoy, whose signalmen flashed hourly from the bridge the directions for the columns of heavily loaded British, Free Netherlands and Free Norwegian tankers and freighters that followed.

The Prince of Wales overhauled the convoy in a choppy sea that was brilliant in the sparkling sunshine. Here and there a little tanker, loaded to capacity, pitched like a Coney Island swing-boat, but the flagship rode steadily as a rock. Afternoon sun bathers were just being driven indoors by the wind and the bathing-hour had begun for children aboard when someone said that more ships seemed to be joining the convoy far astern.

Shadow of Huge Ship

Through binoculars, persons aboard our ship spotted destroyers and the dim shadow of a huge ship rising over the sky line. The rumor, said to have originated on the bridge, swept through the decks of our ship that "Churchill's Battleship" was coming up. At that point, however, nobody believed it.

A moment later a destroyer, slick and graceful, darted through the columns of our convoy to our starboard side at 20 knots or more, throwing a colossal "V" of white spray from her bows. As the destroyer passed through our front line, the Prince of Wales entered in the rear. She was a mountain of steel and the meaning of "bristling with guns" hit many men and women in our ship for the first time. The battleship's great guns dipped and swung up as she passed the convoy. The crews were testing them for the night.

A bright white searchlight from her bridge flashed a message for the commodore: "Please steer a steady course while we are passing through your lines." Up ran a string of 12 signal flags which our signalman spelled out letter by letter: "Churchill wishes you a pleasant voyage."

Then we realized that the Prime Minister was there on the Prince of Wales witnessing our cavalcade in action.

Congratulations Sent

The battleship's signal light busied itself again: "To the commodore from the First Sea Lord—Congratulations on the good station-keeping in your convoy." The commodore flashed back: "Very many thanks for your kind message, which is much appreciated and which is entirely due to the wholehearted co-operation of the ships in convoy. I hope we remain intact until we reach home. Best of luck and good wishes."

Then the man in charge of the commodore's signal station raised flags that the following letter was to be read alphabetically. Then he raised a single flag bearing a scarlet sign on a white ground. It was the "V"—for Victory. The warship at our starboard side took her cue, and immediately a row of brilliant red, white, and blue flags fluttered from her bridge. One by one, every ship in the convoy set the "V" flag flying.

Army to Fortify Alaska by Plane

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 10 (AP)—Big aerial freighters soon will be racing vital defense supplies to America's outposts in Alaska, on a regular schedule over a 2,000-mile route.

That was the Army's answer today to the necessity of whipping up defense preparations at the isolated Far North bases.

Air corps pilots of the Fiftieth transport wing will fly the freight, using twin-engine transport planes. The route will be between the Sacramento Air Depot and Ladd Field, Fairbanks, Alaska. Service will start just as soon as equipment arrives.

RAF in Record Raid on Northern Italy

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Royal Air Force bombers raided Turin last night in the heaviest attack yet made on Northern Italy, authoritative British sources said today.

The main objective of the many heavy bombers taking part in the assault was given as the Royal arsenal. British officials said large fires were left burning.

The attackers were led by Britain's new Stirling and Halifax four-motored bombers. It was the first time they had crossed the Alps, although some of the crews which bombed Turin were over Berlin Sunday night.

The Pilot of a two-engined Wellington which took part in the raid came down to 2,000 feet to plant five large fires, the Air Ministry said. Another crew counted 34 fires and said smoke was rising 7,000 feet from a single blaze in the center of the city.

Other bombs hit a big factory, it was stated.

One pilot said: "Things seemed to burst out of the fire and explode at height's of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. Flashes were visible from the French side of the Alps on the homeward journey.

The last previous attack on Northern Italy occurred the night of Jan. 12-13 when Turin was raided for the 15th time.

Other targets also were blasted by the RAF planes, the British said.

Italian objectives in Southern Italy and Sicily have been bombed frequently, but these operations were carried out by planes based in the Mediterranean area.

Turin and other Northern Italian industrial centers which were attacked last winter by the RAF are about the same distance from airdromes in Britain as Berlin—roughly a minimum of 1,200 miles for the round trip.

Turin, Genoa, Milan and Marghera, near Venice, were bombed in last winter's operations. Industrial works and oil tanks were the main objectives.

On the home front, meanwhile, the Government for the second successive night said it had nothing to report.

Berliners Warned To Take Shelter

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 11

As a result of the latest British raid on Berlin, DNB renewed a warning to civilians to go to their shelters when an alarm sounds and stay there until it is over.

It is a big mistake to assume there is no danger when anti-aircraft guns are silent, the news agency said.

"Naturally our antiaircraft gunners are at their posts and fire out of all barrels when enemy planes approach," it said, "but there are occasions when antiaircraft fire remains silent for well-considered reasons."

It did not explain the reasons.

Bombs in Egypt

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (AP) — DNB claimed today that the entire traffic system of lower Egypt "is involved in damage wrought by continued German Air Force attacks."

DNB said German pursuit planes shot down five British Hurricane fighters without a loss in a combat near Matruh, Egypt, Sept. 9.

Munitions dumps, antiaircraft positions, truck columns, warehouses and port facilities at Tobruk were bombed during the last two days and last night by German planes, the agency added.

Nazi Agents Caught in Iran To Be Interned by Allies

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 11 (AP)—German residents of Iran named in the British and Russian blacklists as leading Nazi agents will be handed over to the Allies by this country for immediate internment, a mixed commission decided today.

The British Legation arranged for a special train to transport 225 Germans to India last night. The Russian Embassy is sending 50 Germans to Kazyin, where they will be examined by the Soviet military commandant and then sent on to Siberia.

By semi-official estimate 900 Germans are in refuge in the German Legation's summer compound, including 300 women and 100 children.

When the British-Russian invasion started German nationals were estimated in some quarters at 2,000. What has happened to the 1,100 who have not reached Teheran is not known, but it is believed most of them were trapped in Russian-occupied provinces and already have been sent to Siberia.

An informant in the British Legation said London had not yet determined whether women and children would be repatriated to Germany or join their menfolk in Indian camps, but that no men in the compound without diplomatic passports would escape internment.

Some German Jews, however, will not be interned by the British.

About 350 Italians are in the Italian Legation grounds and the same prospect is awaiting them as is the Germans.

The first Russian blacklist contained the names of men previously accused by the Moscow Radio of heading a "fifth column" and directing espionage and plotting sabotage. The German Legation told neutral diplomats that it fears all these will be executed by the Russians.

The British Legation was informed that Iran's crown jewels, which were used to cover the whole note issue of its national bank, were flown to Kirman in the midst of the invasion crisis and have not yet been returned to the Teheran Government.

The American Legation finally confirmed yesterday that Riza Shah Pahlevi sent to President Roosevelt on Aug. 25, the first day of the invasion, a personal message appealing to him to try to stop hostilities.

The President's reply arrived Sept. 4—a week after Iran had ceased resistance—and was understood to have expressed the friendship of the United States for Iran as well as a hope that problems here would be solved. The Shah invited the United States Minister to the palace on Sept. 6 and thanked him for what was described as Mr. Roosevelt's cordial answer of friendship.

Reprisals Threat

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (AP)—German authorized quarters threatened reprisals today if Britain and Russia persist in their demand for surrender and extradition of German nationals in Iran.

"Not only Iranians in Germany but subjects of certain other nations" might become subject to reprisal, they said.

The latest reports from the German Legation in the Iranian capital, received yesterday, indicated that as yet the Legation still was officially uninformed concerning the British-Russian demand regarding the German nationals.

Mayor of Berkeley At Chilean Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—In keeping with its program to establish cultural and governmental relations with as many South American cities as possible, the Berkeley City Council recently granted leave to Mayor Frank S. Gaines to attend the Second Congress of Inter-American Cities to be held soon at Santiago, Chile, which city will celebrate its 400th anniversary at that time.

On leaving here, Mayor Gaines was entrusted with a parchment scroll by the Council, which extends anniversary felicitations to Santiago, and expresses the hope that the "cordial relationship between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of the United States continue through all the years to come." Mayor Gaines is one of 19 delegates from this country to the congress.

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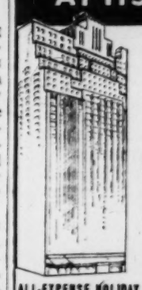

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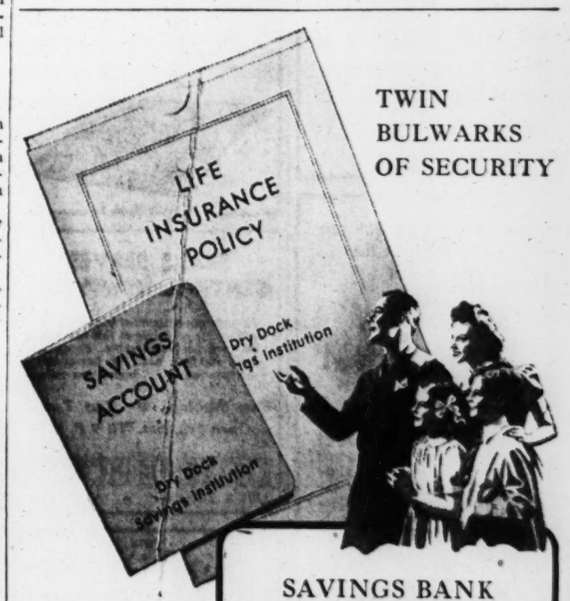

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Emperor Controls Japanese Defense

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (AP)—A National Defense Headquarters under direct control of the Emperor, and apparently apart from the regular Imperial High Command, was established today for Japan, Korea, Formosa, and Sakhalin.

The new system was interpreted as designed to strengthen home defense and at the same time to check militaristic domination of imperial policy and erect a barrier to possible dissatisfaction among the military group with the future course of events.

Gen. Otozo Yamada, a conservative whose fame dates back to the Russo-Japanese War, was named Commander-in-Chief of the new Headquarters, answerable directly to Emperor Hirohito, in whose favor he is said to rank high.

General Yamada also will retain his post as inspector of general military education.

All national defense activities of Korean and Formosan garrisons as well as the air forces attached thereto will be placed directly under the new Headquarters.

Four Districts

A new system of defense provides for the division of Japan proper into four military districts. The eastern, western, central, and northern.

Domei in reporting the new setup did not explain what relation the National Defense Headquarters would have with the Imperial High Command, which includes the Army and the Navy.

The High Command held a liaison conference with the Government earlier in the day. This was followed by a luncheon given by the Emperor for Premier Prince Konoye and other Cabinet members in appreciation of their outstanding services to the State, an announcement said.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Economic Federation suggested to the Finance Ministry that it institute a campaign to prevent inflation caused by mounting expenditures and a shortage of materials.

Savings Program

The Federation recommended a Nation-wide savings program, a system of deferred pay, lottery tickets, and special taxation privileges for savings bank depositors. The deferred-pay plan called for giving workers part of their salaries in cash and the balance in Government bonds.

The Government announced coal supplies would be rationed this winter with priority given to factories, stores, and plants where coal is indispensable for defense needs. Gasoline already has been rationed.

With further operation of gasoline-powered taxicabs banned and charcoal-burners restricted, the rain-soaked streets of Tokyo presented a particularly deserted appearance.

Wide World

Gen. Otozo Yamada

Commander - in - Chief, newly created Japanese National Defense Headquarters.

The newspaper Yomiuri called it a "return to the good old days," accompanying its feature article with a large picture of jinrikisha.

Only physicians, local newspaper men, and Government officials were permitted to operate gasoline automobiles.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association announced that Fumio Goto, former Home Minister, has been appointed Chairman of its Central Co-operative Council, replacing Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu.

Domei reported that the National Mobilization Inquiry Committee approved the drafts of ordinances calling for compulsory labor service for men up to 40 and women up to 25, and supervision of working conditions in essential industries by the Welfare Ministry.

preparing to form a North China autonomous government.

Its purpose would be to forestall any effect of a Japanese-American rapprochement on North China's already strong political and economic autonomy, it was said.

Prompted by Germans and approved by the Japanese, the Government would be built along lines of the one operating in Manchukuo, the report said.

A secret meeting Sept. 3, attended by high Japanese and pro-Nazi Chinese as well as Dr. Walter Fuchs, German diplomat, decided to announce the new government when Japanese and American negotiations appeared to be nearing a successful conclusion, the report said.

Dr. Fuchs is head of the Deutschland Institute in Peiping, a supposedly cultural organization. Actually, reports said, Dr. Fuch's Institute is spending vast sums of money entertaining political and other important Chinese in the City.

Peiping observers were reported linking the alleged plans for a North China autonomous government with advices from South America that Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, former German Consul General in San Francisco, was en route to China via South America to become Consul General in Tientsin, thus indicating the importance the Germans may attach to North China's political potentialities.

Attracting attention also was an announcement in the Peiping press of the formation of a Chinese-German-Japanese trading corporation called the San Yang Company with capital equivalent to $10,000,000 in United States money. The Company's announced purpose is to rebuild Chinese-German trade. Observers here said they were unable to see how such trade could be rebuilt in view of Great Britain's control of the seas and Soviet Russia's regulation of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Burma Road Traffic

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Domei reported today that Japanese arriving in Kobe from Burma said more than 1,500 United States-made trucks now are employed in carrying war materials over the Burma Road to Chungking.

The trucks return loaded with oil and tin, it was said, and such material has been jammed into virtually every warehouse in Rangoon.

British ships rarely dock at Rangoon, but materials arrive in American or American-chartered vessels, Domei reported.

North China Coup?

SHANGHAI, Sept. 11 (AP)—Unconfirmed Chinese reports from generally reliable sources in Peiping said today the Chinese National Socialist Party there was

Camouflage Plan Urged for Plants

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11 (AP)—American industrialists were urged to give serious consideration to the possibility of camouflaging their plants, building underground factories and decentralizing production as preventive measures against the contingency of aerial attack.

As an example of the utter destructiveness of bombers, W. Stuart Symington, President of the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company, described how a huge new British plant with 500,000 feet of floor space, "the largest of its kind in the world," had been blasted into ruin within a few brief minutes by a single Nazi plane.

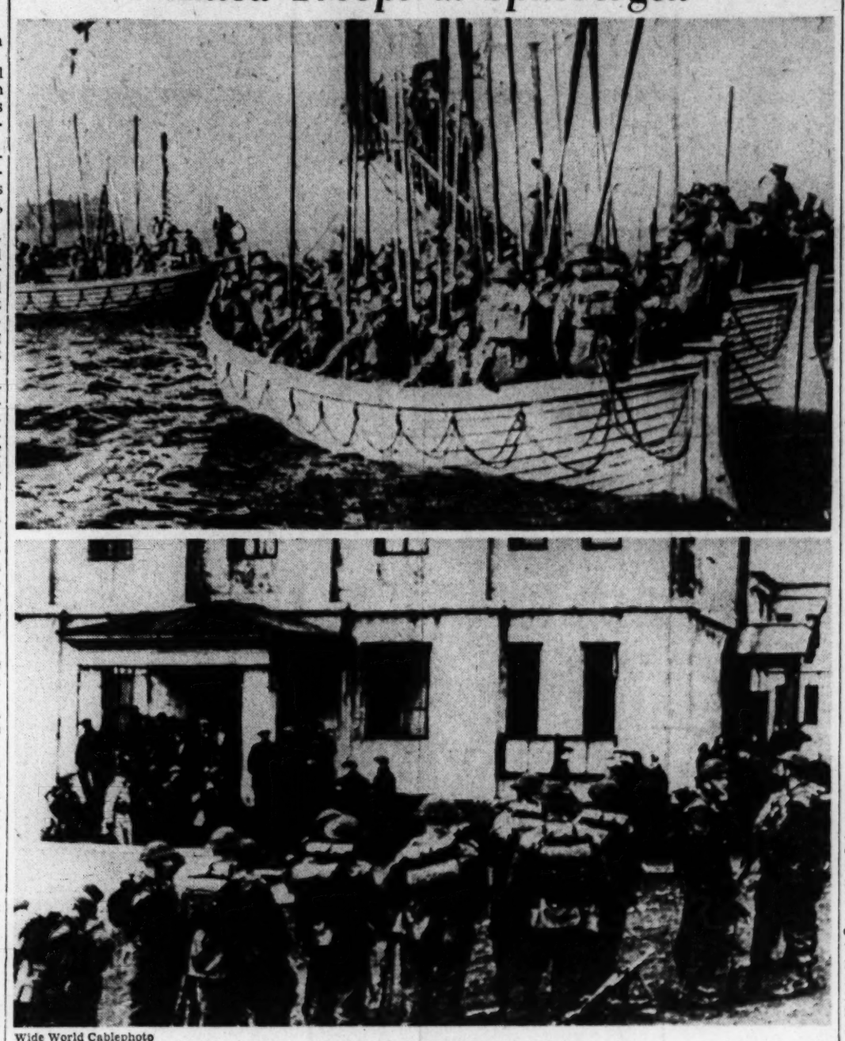
Mr. Symington, who returned recently from an inspection trip to England as an Office of Production Management representative, spoke at a national defense meeting sponsored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Smoke palls, deliberately formed by lighting pipes set up for miles around, are one of the British devices for protecting vital factories from the view of sky raiders, he reported.

Priorities Holding Up Pacific Tuna Vessels

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 11 (AP)—Officials of San Diego ship yards reported today that work on nearly $1,000,000 of tuna clippers had been halted or impeded by defense priorities.

Allied Troops at Spitsbergen



Wide World Cablephoto

Scenes of Recent Raid on 'Roof of World'

Upper: Canadian troops leaving transport for a landing at Spitsbergen. Lower: Canadian troops before the communal building at Barentsburg, Spitsbergen port. The raid on the far northern Norwegian outpost was carried out by the Canadian troops in conjunction with British and Free Norwegian forces to prevent coal supplies from reaching the Nazis. These photos were cabled to New York from London after having been passed by the British censor.

Hitler's Paper Pays Scant Heed To News of War

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, did not carry a single action story of the war on its front page today. The front-page headlines included:

"United States taxpayers must pay for Roosevelt's adventure";

"Ciano: 'All the peoples of the earth will harvest victory with us.'";

"Plutocrats approve Stalin's murder plan (referring to transfer of Volga Germans to Siberia)";

"Painful confessions of English sea losses";

"Zionists jubilant—British-Bolshevik alliance a great success of world Jewry";

"Destruction of Bolshevik system unprovisionally demanded (Ankara date line)";

"Former Prime Minister Tanner's radio address (Helsinki date line)".

French Is Appointed To Virgin Islands Post

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Stewart French resigned today as Assistant United States District Attorney to accept appointment as executive assistant to Charles Harwood, Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Born in Kansas City, Mo., in 1905, Mr. French had a long newspaper career behind him when he was appointed Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney General in 1939. He worked here and in Washington on anti-trust cases, and last January was named Assistant U. S. Attorney.

As a reporter and correspondent, he served the Associated Press in this country and in Italy, and also was employed at various times by the New York Herald Tribune, The Christian Science Monitor, the New York World-Telegram and other newspapers and wire services.

Spitsbergen Dwellers Removed

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Canadian-British-Free Norwegian expeditionary force which landed recently at Spitsbergen, it is now disclosed, withdrew 2,000 Russian miners as well as the Norwegian population of about 1,000 persons.

Thus the landing party removed the entire population of Spitsbergen, which is owned by Nazi-occupied Norway.

Some 48 hours after the operation was first reported, along with the fact that Norwegian families were taken to England, censorship was relaxed last night to permit announcement of the Russian evacuation aboard a giant liner. But where the Russians were taken was still regarded here as a military secret.

Most of them were taken aboard at the town of Barentsberg, an occasional jumping-off place for expeditions to the North Pole, 700 miles away.

Many of the Russian men expressed a desire to join the Red Army to fight against the Germans. (Murmansk, Russian Arctic port, is about 700 miles southeast of Spitsbergen and a logical destination for the party in the event it was headed to the U. S. S. R.)

Soviets Drive Three Wedges Into Nazi Central Front Lines

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Sept. 11

Russian war correspondents declared today that Red Army units had driven three wedges into German lines on the central front and the violence of the struggle for that strategic territory west of Moscow was confirmed indirectly in Berlin.

Acknowledging a tank-supported attack Sept. 8 and 9 on German positions 37 miles northeast of Smolensk, the German news agency DNB claimed the Russians were defeated.

This position, 37 miles northeast of Smolensk, is more than 50 miles west of the railroad city of Vyazma, which a German report yesterday said had been taken by the Germans.

The Soviet Information Bureau did not refer to this action, but said prisoners captured on the central front reported that illness was taking a toll among the invaders, "wearied and exhausted by the sustained fighting."

By last night, one Russian report said, Russian forces had regained 10 villages and had driven forward roughly 10 to 12 miles, overcoming stubborn German resistance with the help of the Russian Air Force.

Heavy fighting in the region of Velikie Luki, south of Lake Ilmen and deep behind the farthest German penetration, was reported by Tass.

In recent fighting, the news agency said, Soviet troops have captured, killed and wounded more than 12,000 German officers and men and have destroyed 340 tanks and armored cars, 140 guns, 400 trucks.

Forty-seven German planes have been shot down, it said.

Three out of ten Italian planes fighting their first air battle since arrival on the Russian front were reported to have been shot down yesterday in the lower Dnieper River area. Russian correspondents said German units routed in the Battle of Yelnya with a loss of 75,000 to 80,000 men were in flight toward Smolensk, 40 miles away.

Thousands of Germans were declared to have been left on the battlefield in the defeat of Adolf Hitler's 29th Infantry Division near Gomel.

German dispatches reporting on the battle around Leningrad said Luftwaffe dive-bombers destroyed a number of Leningrad's field fortifications and effectively damaged the city waterworks in support of ground siege operations.

Several Soviet antiaircraft guns and artillery batteries of the Leningrad defense system were silenced in the aerial attacks, war correspondents said.

German planes showered Leningrad today with pamphlets urging its civilians not to defend the city, and Germans said the Russians must decide whether Leningrad is to be taken as a fairly intact city or as a heap of debris.

An authorized commentator said the Germans were in a position to inflict much heavier punishment on Leningrad but were withholding their full might to give its citizens a chance to reconsider defense tactics.

Authoritative British sources said today there were indications that the Germans had launched an attack in the Murmansk area in northern Russia, presumably from the west.

Charlotte-Knoxville Highway on Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Preliminary plans for the construction of a $40,000,000 four-lane superhighway from Charlotte to Knoxville, Tenn., by the Federal Government as a national defense project have been completed by W. Vance Baise, North Caroline State highway engineer, for Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Federal Works Administrator.

The proposed new highway, for which Mr. Jones asked some months ago that plans be made, would connect the two cities along a route that would be entirely new from Charlotte to Newport, Tenn., and would probably utilize the present highway from Newport to Knoxville as two lanes of the four-lane thoroughfare, Mr. Baise proposed.

The plans were drawn by the State highway engineer's office on instruction from Governor Broughton after he had been informed by Senator Robert R. Reynolds that Mr. Jones was interested in considering the construction of the great highway to provide a fast route across the mountains that could be used in the movement of troops and heavy equipment in event of war and as a much needed new highway for increased commercial uses in peace time.

Industry-Wide Labor Pacts Held Certain in Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—Collective labor contract which would affect an entire industry or region, including those workers and employers not originally bound by the contract, appears virtually assured of becoming law at the reconvening sometime this month of the Swiss Parliament.

The Swiss are looking forward to the bill as the solution of a problem which generally is considered as an important stepping stone to industrial peace and a means of Switzerland enduring the war as a democracy with free labor unions and employers' organizations.

Practically the only differences of opinion during discussions at the last sitting of Parliament were about details of the bill and the way in which it should be passed.

Prerequisites for declaring a collective contract universally binding as described in the bill are that the contract must include or be approved by a majority of the workers and employers to be affected. The approval of a workers' union or an employers' organization counts as the approval of its members. The declaration of universal validity must fulfill a definite need, must take into consideration regional and factory differences, must not be contrary to the public interest, and must not limit the equality before the law and the freedom of the unions.

Relations Stabilized

Switzerland has long looked upon the collective contract as an effective means of stabilizing relations between workers and employers and of guaranteeing the workers certain fundamental rights. Switzerland is proud of having had the first legal recognition and regulation of collective contracts in Europe in 1912. As the power of the employers grew with increased centralization of industry and economic crises threatened the security and stability of the workers' future, the workers came to look more and more to collective bargaining as a way out.

At present 15 per cent of the Swiss workers are working under 417 collective contracts in the country's chief industries. Heading the list with 116 collective contracts is the building materials industry. Plumbers have been working under collective contracts since 1909 and have had no strikes during this time. The clock industry, one of Switzerland's most important industries, is almost entirely under collective contracts. Other industries with collective contracts are the food industries, wood and glass manufactures, the hotel industry, and book binders.

Almost all collective contracts deal primarily with the question of wages and hours of work, 75 per cent settle questions of overtime, night, Sunday and holiday work, and vacations. About 50 per cent determine the amount of wages to be paid during military service, the type and amount of sickness insurance, and other questions.

Parliamentary debates in the closing session centered about the "peace clause" contained in most collective contracts. The Federal Council upheld the "absolute peace" clause for all collective contracts which would, under the new law, be declared universally binding. This would bar all strikes and other "warlike" demonstrations from the industries affected.

'Relative Peace'

The Swiss Socialists were for a "relative peace" which would permit strikes and other measures on questions not specifically regulated in the collective contracts.

In their present form, collective contracts as a rule have provisions for "relative peace." Workers are not hindered from a general expression of their solidarity with other workers' groups. "Hostile measures" are allowed both sides, if the other party breaks the terms of the contract, but they must not aim at changing the contract. Protests are allowed against individual persons such as a fellow worker who agitates against the union or an overbearing or unjust foreman.

Proponents of the collective contracts argued that, though bringing a certain uniformity into lives of the workers, they need not be leveling in the sense of discouraging individual initiative. Usually the collective contracts determine only the minimum wage, leaving much leeway for rewarding better work with more pay.

Many contracts have a complicated plan of wage increases according to ability, progress, and years of service. The book trade has 33 different wage levels with a bonus for married workers of 10 per cent and a graduated scale of wage increases for the first 11 years after apprenticeship.

Some time was devoted to discussions about proper adaption of collective contracts to local conditions of living and production costs. It was agreed generally that a collective contract should not force a manufacturer in a country district to which transportation of raw materials is expensive and where living expenses are low to pay as much as the city manufacturer where reverse conditions prevail. Federal Councilors and members of the Parliament were unanimous in the determination not to handicap the country manufacturer and drive him to the city, as they feel that one of the brightest sides of Swiss industry is its decentralization, so that every small town and village has its industries and workers can have open air, sun and home-grown vegetables. Tourist towns such as St. Moritz and Davos have a high cost of living so collective contracts have to make special provisions for paying higher wages in these districts.

The present system of courts of arbitration will be continued and improved under the new bill. As a rule parties of collective contracts appoint a court with equal representation from each side and a neutral president to decide differences of opinion in the interpretation and application of contracts and to punish violations. Deposits are made in a bank by both parties from which to pay fines. Decisions of these courts have in Swiss law the same power as regular courts. They may be called upon by the contracting powers to settle disputes not regulated by the collective contracts.

Security for Workers

Proponents of the collective contracts point to the security such contracts give the workers in their job. They are based on the assumption that when a worker has been in a firm for a certain length of time he has a right to stay there unless there is a good reason for sending him away. Thus arbitrary action by a foreman or employer in discharging help for personal or inconsequential matters becomes impossible. Many contracts provide for a special committee to investigate each case. In many collective contracts even an economic crisis is not accepted as sufficient grounds for discharging workers, though they may be laid off until better times.

Though their normal function is to stabilize wages, collective contracts sometimes allow for increases to correspond with the increased costs of living provided these are not too large. Switzerland's economy, being largely dependent on the world market, is very liable to such fluctuations. The cost of living index prepared by the Swiss Department of Statistics is used as a measure for such wage increases.

Opponents of the new bill argue that a system of extended collective contracts would protect the living standard of the workers at too high a level and thus put Swiss industry at a disadvantage in respect to foreign industries. This argument is countered by those who point out that Swiss export industries depend chiefly upon the quality of workmanship—such as watches and diesel engines—and that the price is not the chief factor in competition.

Workers enjoy an implied and sometimes written recognition of their unions under collective contracts, while employers must pledge themselves to refrain from black lists and the use of secret signs on the workers' papers to combat their political activities. Workers and employers under collective contracts fight together to advance the interests of their industry—combatting unfair competition, getting state and city contracts for industries with collective contracts, and in mutually protecting members of the unions and employers' organizations bound by the contract.

This spirit of industrial cooperation is becoming stronger and stronger, especially in the Swiss-German cantons, and bodes well for the chances of Switzerland in overcoming subversive and defeatist propaganda.

Farley Says Sinkings Not Cause for War

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Sept. 11 (AP)—Former Postmaster General James A. Farley returned from a Honolulu vacation and remarked in an interview that recent United States sinkings are "not, in my opinion, sufficient cause for war."

"Ship operators and the general public concur in this opinion," he said. "People are cognizant of the danger in sending our ships with supplies to Britain; they expect to lose some ships."

The former Democratic National Chairman, still New York State Chairman, said:

"I'm in politics to stay the rest of my life, that's my career."

Along the same line, he laughed: "You can ask me, 'Do you think Roosevelt is going to run for a fourth term?' and I will reply, 'I didn't think he was going to run for a third term.'"

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Stop Arguing and Concentrate On Defense, Americans Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Miss Marguerite Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, today asked Americans to stop debating isolationism vs. interventionism and concentrate their efforts on making the defense program succeed.

"America chose its all-out program for defense of freedom in spite of skeptics who doubted such a plan could succeed unless it included war," she wrote to League members all over the country. "Only when people are at war, doubters said, will they sink minor differences in behalf of a great national objective. However, the experiment was undertaken.

"So now the question before the people is success or failure in that undertaking. If there are two sides to that question, one must be success, the other failure. If it is to be debated, terms of the debate might be: Resolved that our defense program shall succeed. The negative would be argument against success.

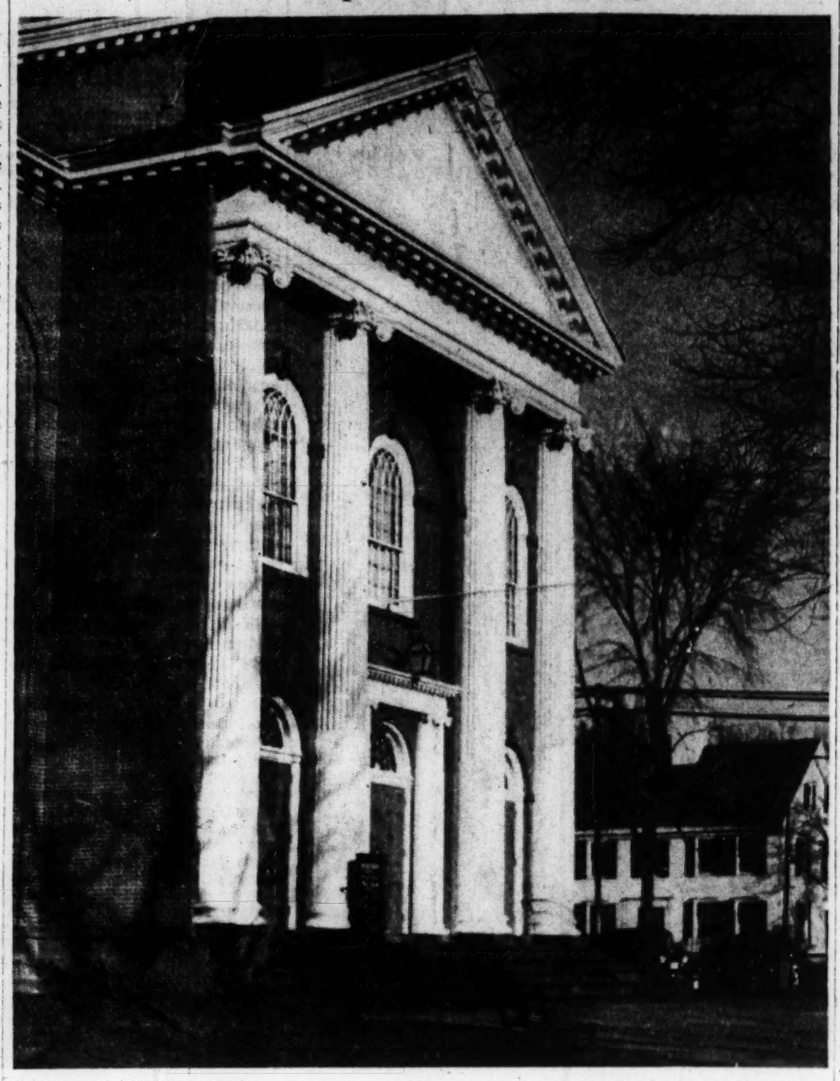
"The debate going on today is not in these terms," Miss Wells pointed out. "Instead the great channels of public discussion, the platform, the radio, the screen, and even to some extent the press are too much occupied with another debate. Interventionists and isolationists hold the center of the stage, the one urging war, the other, a policy not so easy to define. It confuses the public."

According to Miss Wells, the League is the only large group of citizens that is working for the country's "chosen foreign policy"—all-out defense. "Others are needed," she declared.

In its "win the battle of production" campaign, the League has found certain obstacles standing in the way of national unity. These she listed as "disappointment in the Government's administration of the program, party and personal prejudices, differences of opinion on economic questions, the illusion that were the rest of the world to go totalitarian our own way of life would still continue, reluctance to make personal sacrifice, impatience with being disturbed and frightened by the horrible thing that has happened to the world."

A question-and-answer service has been set up at National League headquarters here to combat misunderstandings in these fields.

Fine Example of Old Georgian



By Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer

United Congregational Church in New Haven, Conn.

Picture shows a view of the facade of this historic building which faces the Central Green.

Town Pump Gives (S)Well Gasoline

TAYLOR, Miss., Sept. 11 (AP)—As long as the century-old well in the center of town remains, Taylor can smile at gasoline rationing.

The well has been a mystery, (but a very satisfactory one) for the past seven weeks. Taylor's citizens have only to run its gasoline-saturated water through an ordinary cream separator and, presto, they have motor fuel.

The well was dug by Taylor's first citizens more than 100 years ago and was used for horses and other stock.

The gasoline content was discovered by Elton Cain of Taylor, as he poured well water into his auto's radiator.

The aldermen had the well cleaned out. But the gasoline kept coming. So they put a guard around the well, deeming it a fire hazard.

Prof. R. R. Priddy of the Mississippi Geological Survey identified the gasoline as coming from a nearby filling station. But the proprietor found no leak in his tank, so that theory was abandoned.

The puzzle has not been solved. The gasoline not only keeps coming, but there are "ever increasing quantities of gasoline in the water," Alderman J. I. Hamilton says.

Defense Work Boom Strikes Connecticut's School System

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11—Connecticut's school system is feeling the full shock of the defense boom that has brought thousands of children from outside the State into the State's factory towns. The opening of school for the fall term finds buildings crowded, schools on double session, teachers overloaded, and one town refusing flatly to admit more pupils unless the Federal Government provides assistance.

Although the problem is localized in a comparatively few communities, it is for some of them the most severe that their schools have ever faced. Milford, Fairfield and Stratford, housing industrial workers of the Bridgeport area, North Haven, Prospect, Cheshire and Wolcott, where workers in both New Haven and Waterbury factories have their homes, and East Hartford and Windsor Locks in the Hartford district are acutely affected. Groton, where the Electric Boat Company's submarine yards have brought in hundreds of families, is getting the headlines, but is perhaps no more seriously handicapped than some of the other towns.

Groton's school authorities, defying State law, simply said they would not admit the children of Navy families living in a newly completed housing development, unless and until the Federal Works Agency came forward with funds for new school facilities. Other towns have also asked for funds, but they are stretching their existing school facilities to provide for all their pupils in the meantime.

Milford, for example, found 140 additional pupils had moved into town this fall. Double sessions in several of the schools, with the hiring of additional teachers, accommodated the increase.

Windsor Locks, with a new Army airport on its outskirts, has only begun to feel the increase. By the first of the year, when a new housing unit is ready, the town expects 200 additional pupils.

East Hartford moved two unused portable school buildings to the vicinity of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft plant and has asked for Federal assistance in putting up permanent school buildings. The town has 1,000 new homes under construction.

Stratford, with school enrollment of about 4,700, expects 500 more before the end of the year. Funds have been asked for additions to present school buildings.

Stratford, with 4,700, and Milford with 3,200 pupils previously enrolled, have apparently been better able to absorb the increase than Groton, with its smaller school population. Groton, under normal conditions, would have expected 2,200 pupils to enroll this fall. The Navy housing development contributed 75 and Groton anticipates that before the end of the school year there will be 500 new pupils knocking at the doors of its crowded schools.

Defense Courses

While the elementary schools are suffering the most severe dislocation from expanding population, the defense boom is having its effect on the educational system from kindergarten through college. Defense training courses of all sorts have been added to the curriculum this fall, and extension courses will be offered in greatly increased numbers. There may be fewer full-time college students on Connecticut campuses this year, but there will be many more young men and young women going on with their education while they earn their living with a defense job.

In Hartford alone there are at least three colleges with extension programs announced this fall. Hillyer Junior College, Trinity College and the University of Connecticut. Defense training courses of the University of Connecticut will enroll a thousand students this fall, nearly all of them regularly employed in factories.

Synthetic Rubber

New England's first synthetic rubber factory will be in production within a year at Naugatuck, it has been announced by the United States Rubber Company. Rubber especially adapted for tires will be produced.

Rent Increases

A Hartford landlord came to a hearing of the new Fair Rent Committee to find all 12 of his tenants in an apartment house arrayed as complainants. He compromised on a reduction of $2 a month to each, and won the praise of the committee for his fairness. He had previously increased rents $3 to $7 a month.

Child Labor

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked to join the current campaign to investigate the tobacco farm labor situation. The interstate angle arises from the transportation of minor children across the State line from Massachusetts to work on Connecticut tobacco farms. Tobacco harvesting for this year is just about over, and the children are back in school now, anyway. If there is any more work on the plantations, it will be Saturdays only.

American Music Predominant on New Disks

American music, ranging from popular and folk up to the serious form, has occupied the attention of the major record makers during the last few weeks.

If anyone mentioned "St. Louis" to you, what would it bring up? To this reviewer it would be the "St. Louis Blues." Standing in a hotel window at dusk in that city made us recall its opening line, "I hate to see that evening sun go down."

The blues, one of our most indigenous forms of music, are properly honored, and one of their most noted composers, W. C Handy, is recognized by a Victor album, "The Birth of the Blues, containing the best known Handy blues, done by the "no doubt, world famous" Dixieland Jazz Group of the National Broadcasting Company's "Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street."

Nature of "Blues"

The "St. Louis Blues," which was the first tune to blare out at us from a "juke box" in a restaurant in Fairbanks, Alaska, recently, is unquestionably one of the greatest foundation tunes in American popular music. One of its most prominent uses was by George Gershwin in his "Summertime" song from "Porgy and Bess." In fact, the song is an American "classic," and Victor has recognized this with a Red Seal label of it done by the Hall Johnson Choir.

Blues are an indigo reflection on circumstances, a yearning to be somewhere else or out of one's present situation. "Memphis Blues," Mr. Handy's first and still popular tune, "St. Louis" and "Beale Street Blues" are of the "locale" type. The "Joe Turner Blues" are the fast New Orleans type, while "Aunt Hagar's Blues" are the "preaching" type that Bessie Smith, the widely known singer of them, used to do. "Careless Love" is merely the old song in blues tempo, while "John Henry" is a work blues.

Boogie's Origin

Harry Levine, Dixieland trumpeting leader, renders these blues in the old time style, the solo instruments working in antiphonal fashion against the band rhythms. The old Dixieland trio of trumpet, clarinet and trombone is heard often, and some of the tunes end with the afterthought double beat.

Of current interest is the "Eight to the Bar" album, a Victor collection of "boogie woogie" tunes by Pete Johnson and Albert Ammons, the boogie woogie piano duo, with trap accompaniment, for dancing. If you don't know what boogie woogie rhythm is, the phrase "boogie woogie," repeated, will give it to you.

Boogie woogie is rumored to have developed from the efforts of untrained but naturally talented pianists to find their own bass, the foundation on which all the variation are played with the right hand. It is also said to be an imitation of the player piano style of rendition. Johnson and Ammons are currently popular in New York now. The most exciting of these tunes here is "Sixth Avenue Express."

Decca has released its third volume of "Gems of Jazz," which consists of a pickup group headed by Joe Venuti, jazz fiddler, with Benny Goodman and Bud Freeman in the band. Their best is "Sweet Lorraine" and "In de Ruff."

Fletcher Henderson is heard at the height of his style in "Queer Notions," "Spike" Hughes, an English bandsman, is heard in two arrangements very reminiscent of Jack Hylton's style, and Horace Henderson, Fletcher's brother, rounds out the album with numbers in riffed style, including "Minnie the Moocher's Wedding Day" and "Ol' Man River," one of the early attempts at "swinging" this song.

Review of Recordings

Folk Music Represented

In the folk classification are a group of "Smoky Mountain Ballads," done by various Victor folk recording groups. Over-emphasis of this type of music on the radio has dulled its edge somewhat. Best in this group is the Wade Mainer trio singing "Riding on That Train Forty-Five." In the same classification is a group of cowboy songs called "The Chisholm Trail," sung by Tony Kraber to the accompaniment of his own guitar, by Keynote Recordings, of New York, a newcomer to the recording field. These saddle songs are sung in a semi-untrained manner which lends them authenticity.

The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra has made its recording debut for Victor under the baton of Fabien Sevitzky playing Otto Cesana's "Negro Heaven." This is a rhapsodical work which contains no recognizable Negro themes although the music is suggestive of them. The work has modern rhythmical leanings at times.

Reminiscent of the pre- and post-World War musical comedy era is a Decca album of songs by Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit from the various shows in which they played, both alone and together, such as "They Didn't Believe Me" from "The Girl from Utah," "You're Here and I'm Here" from "The Marriage Market," and "Sweet Lady" from "Tangerine," their air theme song, and the show in which they first played together.

Stokowski's Traveler

A good arrangement of an American folk song is Hari McDonald's version of "The Legend of the Arkansas Traveler," done by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski, a Victor record. Backing it is Stokowski's arrangement of Novacek's eerie "Moto Perpetuo."

Howard Hanson again holds up the torch for American composers with a Victor album of four modern works for solo wind instruments done by players from the Eastman-Rochester Symphony and the string section of the orchestra. They are Bernard Roger's "Soliloquy for Flute and Strings," a meditative serious-mooded piece; Wayne Barlow's "Rhapsody, The Winter's Past," for oboe and strings with alternate hints of sadness and joy; Burrill Phillips "American Dance for Bassoon and Strings," with bucolic feeling and occasionally syncopated rhythm; and Homer Keller's "Serenade for Clarinet and Strings," also couched in serious vein. All are good and interesting works, well done and recorded, and one will find his preferences here depending somewhat on the orchestral instrument that he favors.

The American theme is even carried out in a recording by Victor of Dvořák's Quintet in E Flat Major, Op. 97, one of the works that the Bohemian composed while in the United States. The second movement contains obvious Indian themes. It is played by the Prague String Quartet, with Richard Koeckert, viola soloist, added.

Piano Works Favored

Works for piano with orchestra appeared to be favored in classical releases this month. A good recording, though apparently sketchily played by the soloist at times, is Victor's album of Beethoven's Concerto No. 1, in C Minor, played by José Iturbi, who also conducts the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra. On the 10th side Mr. Iturbi is well heard in Bach's Fantasia in C Minor.

A youthful work with fresh feeling is Mendelssohn's "Capriccio Brilliante," done by Joanna Graudan, pianist, with the Minneapolis Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos conductor. On the fourth side is Motti's arrangement of Lully's graceful "Minuet" from the "Temple of Peace." Strictly keyboard is Artur Schnabel's playing of Bach's "Italian" Concerto in F Major, well done, though we prefer the harpsichord version.

Interesting in the orchestral field is some early Berlioz, the Judges of the Secret Court-Overture, and the "King Lear" Overture, conducted by Sir Orian Boult with the B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra, for Victor. Even these works show the coming mastery of Berlioz in orchestral technique. Grave and militant songs of hymn-like character are "Two Sixteenth Century Dutch Tunes" arranged and conducted by Hans Kindler, the Netherlands conductor of th National Symphony Orchestra, well heard on a Victor disk.

A group new to Victor, at least domestically, are Herman Diener and his Collegium Musicum, a chamber group, who perform nicely two of Handel's Concerti Grossi, Op. 6, the No. 1, in G Major, and the No. 5, in D Major.

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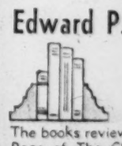
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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Brazil Building Own Navy As Part of Hemisphere Plan

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Brazil, aided by United States naval officers, is building fighting ships of its own to take their part in hemisphere defense.

The navy yard at Ihla de Cobras, an island in Rio's picturesque harbor, is only six years old—but already it has built mine layers, destroyers, and destroyer flotilla leaders.

Brazilian officers look to the time when this yard will build light cruisers, then submarines, then heavy cruisers—and, eventually, battleships.

The United States has a vital strategic interest in Brazil—situated on the hump where South America bulges out to within 1,800 miles of Africa—and Brazil has an equal desire for continued and increased military and naval co-operation from its northern neighbor. The two are key nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Seeks Naval Independence

Until Ihla de Cobras went into production of naval vessels, Brazil depended on other nations for its warships. Today Brazil is striving for naval independence.

The six destroyers of 1,200-ton displacement being built on the ways of Ihla de Cobras will take the place of ships ordered from England which could not be delivered because of the outbreak of war.

Ihla de Cobras is partly a creation of United States naval skill. It was planned by Brazilian visionaries during the '20s with the help of the first United States naval mission.

That mission, which went to Brazil in 1921, was withdrawn before construction of the new ship yard was started in 1930.

When an American naval mission returned to Brazil in 1935, the yard was in full operation.

Its aim is to augment the Brazilian Navy which now consists of 25 war vessels, including two battleships and two cruisers, as well as submarines, destroyers, and mine layers.

The new vessels will resemble United States destroyers, for plans were modified in accordance with United States naval views.

Construction Experts

Lieut. Commander M. R. Williams and Lieut. Commander Albert E. Jarrell of the United States naval mission are assigned to the Ihla de Cobras yards as naval construction and design experts. They work closely with Rear Admiral Julio Regis Bittencourt, the man credited with creation of the yard, and his brother, Lieut. Commander Raul Regis Bittencourt, who studied naval construction in the United States and now is in charge of all new construction at the yard.

"Today this yard ranks with any in the world for the production of warships up to light cruiser size," declared Commander Jarrell.

"The location is perfect, and the yard was laid out and planned for future expansion of facilities as equipment and practice permitted.

"This yard is of importance to Brazil, not only in building to establish her naval independence, but also in maintenance of her Navy—a major requirement of successful fleet operation."

Also serving under Capt. Emory Eldredge, chief of the naval mission, is Commander J. J. Patterson, a United States gunnery expert who sails with the Brazilian Fleet on its war maneuvers.

Commander Patterson has high praise for the training and traditions of the Brazilian naval command.

Attached to Air Unit

Another United States adviser, Lieut. Commander H. B. Temple, is attached to the Brazilian Fleet Air Unit which operates both land and seaplanes.

North American experts on naval tactics—Lieut. Commander K. R. Belch and Lieut. Commander W. L. Messner—work with Brazilian officers at the Naval War College on problems of maneuvers, and defensive and offensive strategy.

Lieut. A. E. Fitzwilliam is busy with Brazilian experts planning early construction of additional submarines.

Meanwhile, Brazilian naval officers continue to go to North America to study naval practice. Chief engineers of the three destroyer flotilla leaders have spent six months on United States destroyers. Nearly all the key technicians have spent some time studying in the United States during the past five years.

Thus, the Brazilians, descendants of the seagoing Portuguese, who now command one of the world's longest coastlines, are seeking to meet the challenge of the sea.

La Guardia Asks Aid 'D. O. D.' in Britain

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York told a Defense Day rally in the Coliseum that the American people want United States supplies furnished under the Lend-Lease Act to reach England and not the bottom of the ocean.

Mr. La Guardia said the United States abandoned neutrality with the Lend-Lease Act and appropriation of "the largest amount in in the history of the entire world for one country to help another country."

"The United States does not do things half way," he added. "When we say we'll help, we'll help. . . and the American people did not intend that to mean F. O. B. New York, but D. O. D.—delivered on the docks—in England."

Wonders of Research: Blow, Wind!

Giant mill atop Vermont hill may provide new source of power for defense and industry.

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harnessing the breezes on Grandpa's Knob among the rolling hills of Vermont engineers are testing a giant windmill—the Smith-Putnam turbine — which may provide aeolian electric power for commercial and possibly defense purposes within the near future.

During the past few days steel workers and engineers have been removing the last props and rigging used in constructing the 110-foot tower, and the giant turbine's 22-ton blades—two stainless steel vanes—have already been rotated slowly to cut the air in a 175-foot circle. Thorough testing of the device at many different wind speeds will be necessary before engineers can declare the $500,000 experiment a success.

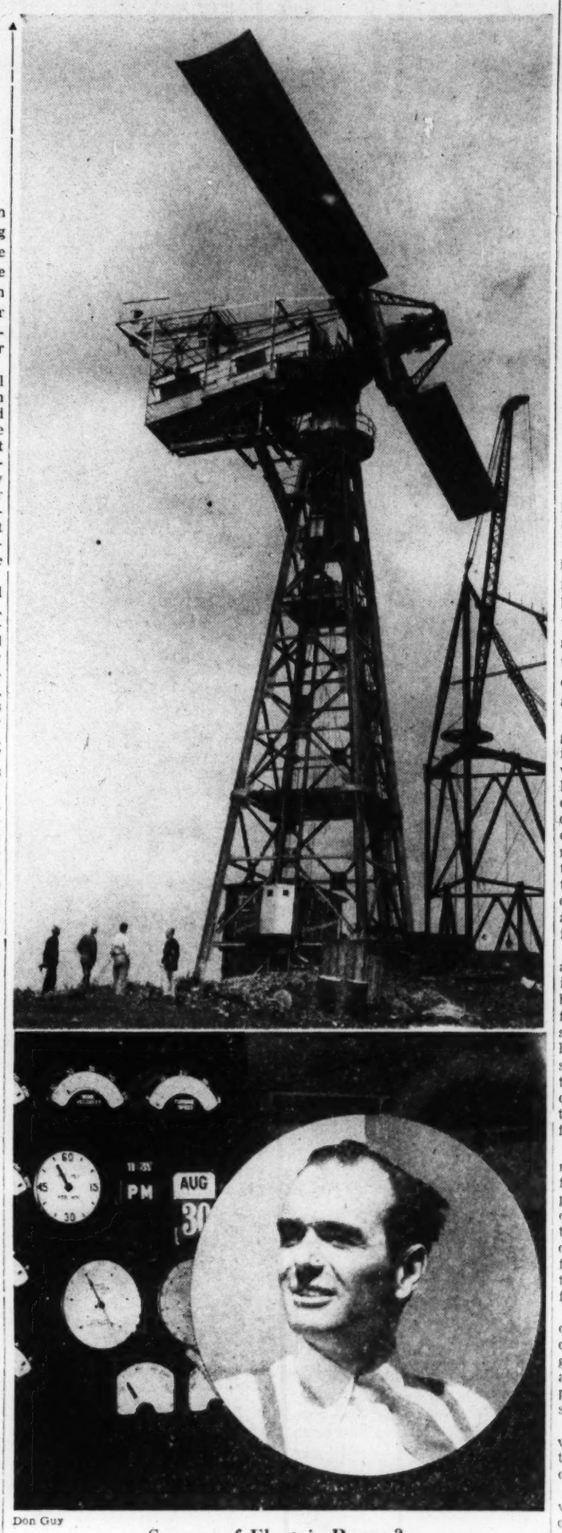
The idea for the windmill originated with Palmer C. Putnam, Boston businessman, but its structure and design have been refined through five years of research by natural scientists of Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford and the United States Weather Bureau, working under the general direction of Dr. J. B. Wilbur of M. I. T. The chief financial backer of the project is the S. Morgan Smith Company of York, Pa., turbine manufacturers.

Constructed to withstand a 140-mile gale the turbine will begin generating electricity in an 18-mile-an-hour breeze and can operate at load capacity in a 30 mile-an-hour wind. To maintain a steady speed in variable winds an automatic device modeled after that used on an adjustable-piten propeller changes the angle of the blades according to the velocity of the wind.

Because the wind doesn't blow steadily enough for constant use in this way, the project has been to supplement rather than replace steam and water-generated electrical supply sources. When the wind blows, power from the turbine can be used on electrical systems and thus water behind the dams will be saved until the wind isn't blowing.

Advantages for such a wind turbine include the speed of construction which is one third that required in building hydro-electric stations of the same capacity; ability to operate where no water is available and comparative safety from enemy bombers due to their scattered positions.

Before long engineers say the 75-ton rotating unit will begin generating 1,350 horsepower or 1,000 kilowatts a day—enough electricity to light over 2,000 homes.



Don Guy

Source of Electric Power?

Upper: Giant wind turbine which is being tested as a possible source of electric power, atop a hill in the Taconic Range in Vermont. Lower left: Dials which record movement of the turbine blades, the wind speed and other facts are located in a half-buried hut below the summit of the hill. Inset: Palmer Corslett Putnam of Boston, inventor of the wind turbine.

Chemists Meet

How can chemistry assist the United States' defense program? This is the foremost question in the thoughts of more than 5,000 chemists and industrialists participating in the 102nd meeting of the American Chemical Society being held this week in Atlantic City, N. J.

Among 600 papers and addresses presented at the five-day meeting have been the following reports:

Plastics—Because the toughness, strength, and flexibility of numerous plastics used in communications, aircraft and as metal substitutes, have been found to be influenced by the arrangement of their molecules, X-ray researchers are studying chemical means of properly arranging these building blocks of matter to make such materials more durable.

Oil—By a process similar to that used in making soap, American-grown oils can be given drying qualities equal to that of tung oil imported from the Orient. Thus the problem of obtaining sufficient tung oil for United States paint manufacture may be solved.

Sugar—A speedy automatic filtration refining process plus the abundant sugar stocks now on hand will keep the United States' sugar prices from soaring during the present emergency.

The chemists also reported that whole cotton has been found superior to wood as an economical source for cellulose; natural and synthetic rubber can be made less brittle under frigid temperatures by the addition of asphalt, resin and oils; an improved gasoline with less "knock producers" and more desirable aromatic constituents is being produced by the recently developed Houdry process for catalytically cracking petroleum; and at long last an inexpensive synthetic replacement for soap has been developed.

Eclipse in China

A solar blackout which will be visible for 2,500 miles across the waistline of China on Sept. 21, will receive less scientific investigation than any total sun eclipse in modern times because of the Sino-Japanese war, according to a report from Shanghai.

The belt of totality will average between 70 and 80 miles in width and will run roughly from northwestern China at the Russian-Siberian border near the so-called "Red Route" by which Soviet military supplies have been coming to Chungking, to northern Fukien and Southern Chekiang where it will pass across the Formosa Strait. It will cross the northern tip of Formosa and pass through some of the Japanese Loochoo Islands before disappearing into the Pacific.

To be visible in both occupied and unoccupied China, the eclipse will be observed by several expeditions jointly sponsored by the Nanking regime and Japanese natural scientists. Another expedition sponsored by Russian scientific organizations is reported already on its way to set up an observation station at Alma Ata, a Russian city, about 200 miles from the Sinkiang border and railhead for Chungking-Moscow traffic.

Stellar Winds

The earth is not the only body in the universe that has trade winds, according to Dr. Gunnar Randers of the Yerkes Observatory, in reporting that similar winds have been discovered on the stars which blow at speeds ranging from over 300 miles an hour to a glacier-like pace of one-sixth of an inch per year. Unlike those on the earth, however, the winds blow in an equator-to-poleward direction rather than in an east-west course.

"Further," writes Dr. Randers in the Astrophysical Journal published by the University of Chicago Press, "the stellar winds, including those on the sun, flow through the center of the stars which are gaseous in nature, and may be more appropriately called currents."

The currents are driven by heat produced at the center of the star and their speed is regulated by the turbulence of the gaseous body which produces viscosity of the material. With strong turbulence the current may flow around the sun in 10 years. But if the turbulence is weak it would take 10,000,000,000,000 years for a current to complete the circuit, according to Dr. Randers.

Japanese Cradle?

The theory that the cradle of civilization is to be found in Japan and not in Asia Minor and that modern man in every part of the world is therefore descended from the Japanese has just been advanced in Tokyo by Prof. Chikao Fujisawa, instructor in the Great East Culture Academy.

Professor Fujisawa bases his belief on the alleged discovery in Japan, Peru and other nations of prehistoric inscriptions which have recently been deciphered, it is said. These are claimed to show that sun worship had its origin in Japan and that it spread to other parts of the world in the dawn of time as the Japanese moved west across Asia.

"Japan seems to be the original home of mankind in refutation of the current archeological theory which protends mankind originated in Asia Minor about the Tigris and Euphrates," Professor Fujisawa says. "Relics of sun worship are found in many regions of the world and this is the reason why all peoples branched off from the main stock of the Japanese family and migrated to various parts of the world."

Portland Schools Bar America First

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Board of Education closed all public school auditoriums today to speakers appearing under auspices of the America First Committee.

The action supplemented rejection of a request by Dellmore Lessard, Oregon chairman for the committee, that an auditorium be made available September 19 for an address by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana.

On Tuesday City Council members voted unanimously against permitting Senator Wheeler to speak in the Municipal Auditorium, but Mayor Earl Riley said the vote was not official as the Council was meeting as a budget board.

A clause in the School Board's order directed the buildings manager to investigate all future applications so that "meetings inimical to national defense" will not be held.

Safety Plans For Busy U.S. Set Up in N.Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—A program for promoting greater safety in industry, on the highway, in the schools, homes and on the farms was adopted by representatives of 125 national organizations at the Emergency Safety Conference, convened at the instance of President Roosevelt, at the Pennsylvania Hotel here late yesterday. The Conference, sponsored by the National Safety Council of Chicago, formulated the program in an attempt to reverse the upward trend of accidents in the defense industries or resulting from increased activity in all parts of the United States.

In the field of industrial safety, the program declared that employee organizations should cooperate with management to see that the thousands of new men going to work under the expanded defense program were trained to work both safely and efficiently. It urged that management take positive steps to insure safe working conditions, and warned against the use of speed-up without the increased application of safeguards.

Recalling that the defense emergency had brought about greatly increased traffic, the program advocated uniform, up-to-date legislation, accident reporting, effective driver licensing, adequate state and city traffic policy and courts, adequate traffic engineering departments, driver training schools, continous public education, mobilization of forces through state and community safety organizations, and trained personnel for all these functions.

The program recommended that all school resources be utilized for instruction to adults in first aid, black-out and air-raid precautions, fire fighting, traffic safety and home safety. It called upon communities having defense industries to survey special needs of pupils in relation to overcrowded school rooms, overcrowded school buses, increased traffic and inadequate recreational facilities for student use.

The Conference also appealed for more frequent inspection of homes for accident hazards and for wider publicity for the severity and size of the toll of home accidents. In this connection it urged the calling of a conference in the near future for the discussion of the possibilities of a co-operative home and farm safety program.

The program called for "a vigorous campaign to create public acceptance of the Nationwide emergency safety campaign and to arouse in each individual a sense of personal responsibility for the safety of himself and others."

A resolution adopted by the convention pledged the participants in the Conference to enlist in the war on accidents "for the duration."

"We will carry on the fight until victory is achieved and the inexcusable waste of human and material resources through accidents is stopped," the resolution read.

Accidents Costly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10—The rising tide of accidents caused by the stress of emergency production combined with time off for other causes is costing the United States nearly 4,000,000,000 man-hours of working time a year, Holgar J. Johnson, President of the Institute of Life Insurance, disclosed here today.

Addressing the thirty-second annual meeting of the International Claim Association at the Ambassador Hotel, Mr. Johnson urged all employers, employees and individual citizens to respond to President Roosevelt's call for a Nation-wide war on accidents and a concentrated effort to conserve health.

"All such time loss, whether in defense plants or not, weakens the production machinery of the Nation as well as causing a financial loss to the families and workbenches involved," he continued. "Part of the loss to the individual workmen is being offset by insurance benefit payments, but the loss of man-hours to industrial production in this period of national emergency cannot be replaced."

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Christian Science Programs

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Third Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lectures

Sunday, Sept. 14, 2 p. m. (E. S. T.). Auspices Second Church, New York City.—6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Tuesday, Sept. 30, 7:45 p. m., E. S. T. Auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m).
Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

Totalitarianism Held Progeny Of Abuses of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Despite a widespread thought that a properly educated man will have the good taste not to abuse democratic freedom, history proves that totalitarianism has always been erected on the ruins of democracy whose liberties had been abused, according to George Boas, of Johns Hopkins University, in a paper presented at the Second Annual Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion at Columbia University today.

"The question of what rights must be surrendered and what reserved is as difficult to answer clearly today as it was in 1787," Professor Boas said. "Most of us agree that freedom of speech should never be abrogated, but all of us have been somewhat impatinet at its abuse and, I venture to say, have intimated in mutterings ill-concealed certain limitations which ought to be made to it.

"The paradox is attenuated, but not resolved, by the feeling which we all share that a man who is properly educated will have at least enough good taste, if nothing else, not to abuse his various liberties. History has shown that this feeling is by no means justified. Every anti-democratic regime now in existence, including the Russian, has been built on the ruins of democracy and has been made possible by the abuse of the rights which democracies have granted to all their citizens."

Amon N. Wilder, of the Andover Newton Theological School, in a paper on "Democratic Culture in The Light of Modern Poetry," in defense of modern verse against bitter critics, found "sound and hopeful elements" in contemporary poetry. He listed among these a persistence of older patterns and values, an alert social criticism, supplanting of sentimentalism by an empirical approach and evidence of a trained modern intelligence and realism.

"The spiritual chaos of the modern world most eloquently exhibited in its imaginative literature, offers a particular claim on philosophy today; namely, that it elaborates a world view based on ancient and modern experience persuasive enough to re-establish at least a rallying ground for the many tentatives toward order which are now isolated," Professor Wilder declared.

A recommendation that scholars give time to writings in defense of democratic culture was put forward by Douglas Bush, of Harvard University.

"That process might necessarily begin with the re-education of ourselves, with a renewed dedication to essential things, with a more serious effort to see our patch of literary territory as part of a large and above all a living cultural and spiritual pattern," he said.

Among other papers discussed today were those of William G. Constable of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; Joseph Wood Krutch, of Columbia University, and Van Wyck Brooks, author.

Approximately 350 leading educators, natural scientists and theologians of the United States and Canada are attending the conference, which will close on Friday.

'Spy' Defendants Denied View Of F. B. I. Findings on Gestapo

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Government today won at least a temporary triumph in keeping secret nine precious pages detailing the findings of an F. B. I. employee who was trained in espionage by the German Gestapo.

Federal Judge Mortimer W. Byers, presiding in Brooklyn at a trial of 16 men on espionage charges which named the German Government as a co-conspirator, denied a defense motion for permission to examine the private notes which the witness, William G. Sebold, surrendered to the F. B. I. on his return from Germany in 1940.

The court also refused to allow the notes to be introduced into evidence, which would make them a privileged, public document.

Following these denials, George W. Herz, counsel for several of the defendants, insisted that each of the pages be marked separately for identification by the Clerk of the Court.

"Are you inferring that the United States Attorney's Office might alter these notes?" asked the court.

"Not at all," explained Mr. Herz. "I know from my own experience in the prosecutor's office that such things might be lost or mislaid."

"The practices have improved since your time," commented the court dryly in ordering Mr. Herz to proceed with cross-examination.

Mr. Sebold startled the court yesterday when he disclosed that he had turned over a Gestapo espionage assignment to the F. B. I. itself which built a "secret" radio station on Long Island and operated it for the Gestapo.

F. B. I. agents transmitted misleading reports to the Gestapo headquarters in Hamburg based on information dug up by German spies in this country, 17 of whom have pleaded guilty to the indictment upon which the others are being tried.

In this manner, the F. B. I. became go-between with a large espionage organization on the one hand and German spy headquarters on the other.

Hundreds of secret messages flowed through the underground communication system and F. B. I. agents came in constant and "helpful" contact with German agents throughout the country.

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From the Top of the Persimmon

By Emma Gelders Sterne
Part Two

As Swift Arrow climbed higher, the smoke of other villages than his own came into view, always to the north and westward, out beyond the river with its bridge of sapling logs. The river was so far away it looked like a streak of sunlight and on the other side of the river, was another circle of jagged hills. The Cherokees were really a hill people though their land did come at this one point so close to the ocean's shore. They had learned from the Cheraws, when the two tribes had been joined together, the proper way to set fish traps in the salt water. They had become very skillful in building the traps out into the sea, setting low walls of stone all criss-cross so that fish brought in by the high tide could not escape again when the water receded. The traps were never neglected.

When he had climbed above the smaller trees and could look down on the new leaves and tasselled blossoms nothing obstructed his view to the north or west except the mountains. He looked out over the wide and beautiful landscape and frowned. Those mountains were too high. He would never be able to see the edges of the earth in that direction. To the south the country of the Yuccis was in his way and the evergreen boughs of the live-oak curtained his view on the ocean side. He was so close to the top of the tree now that the branches were no longer sturdy enough to hold his weight. He had to keep his legs and arms wrapped around the tapering trunk again.

A Safe Hiding Place

Suddenly he heard a noise of cracking twigs, so light a sound that ears less acute than his would have missed it. He peered down through the branches. A hand's breadth below an opossum stretched. It had been treed no doubt by dogs the night before, unable to get to its hole before daybreak, unwilling to move from the safety of the persimmon branch in the dark.

The boy was as high in the tree as he dared go. He looked down exultantly. "A great island indeed is the earth and I am Swift Arrow, under the very center arch. When I get myself turned around to the east I may well see the cord that reaches up to the morning sky."

He shifted his weight a little at a time until he faced the sea. The strip of beach between the land and water looked white and shiny as a wet pebble and very close, considering that it was a good hour's walk away. The tide was low and Swift Arrow could see the shadow cast by the walls of the fish traps.

The water was gray-green and streaked with whitecaps. The waves came in long slow rhythms, sometimes breaking far out from the shore. The boy's eyes swept the edges of the sky with a great hope. But the sky and sea met in a line as clean as if it had been drawn with a stick of charcoal. There was nothing to be seen except water and sky. No rope. No cord.

Could It Be the Cord?

Swift Arrow held his breath. He had caught sight of something straight and firm, just on the horizon.

"The shadow of the cord that holds the earth," he thought.

It seemed to reach higher toward the sky while he looked, then it suddenly sprang wings. Then, below the great billowy puffs, appeared a dark mass, that looked something like a rock on the edge of the water. Could that be the way the cord was fastened? The mass seemed to change in shape as the boy watched. Now it looked more like a sitting bird, or now, a cloud again, or perhaps a fish of enormous size. At any rate it was not the cord that held the earth for it had left the horizon and was crawling on the surface of the water.

Swift Arrow's fingers tingled with excitement. He could scarcely keep a hold on the tree-trunk. Maybe the thing was a sea beast! The waters used to be filled with such monsters. The old men of the tribe never tired of telling about them.

The ocean swelled under the weight of the great creature. The gulls flew around it in ever narrowing circles and then suddenly broke formation and scurried shore-ward as if from a storm.

And no wonder! This dark creature with the flapping wings and tall pole where its head should be was worse than any storm. Swift Arrow didn't stay to see any more. He commenced sliding down the tree with a speed the opossum itself could not have equaled.

Once on the good solid earth, he set off at a run for the village. He saw Grey Fox and ran toward him.

"Come quickly! I have seen a sea monster."

"Nonsense," said Grey Fox.

Swift Arrow did not stop to argue. He ran to the hut of Ani, The Thunderer.

"Come quickly! I have seen a Thing coming over the edge of the water!"

"Now, now," the old man laughed gently. "That was all right when the earth was young—the time for miracles is over."

"But I have seen it from the top of the persimmon tree," Swift Arrow spoke urgently. "It came from the farthest edge where the sky bends down."

"I know, I know. I lived by the ocean when I was your age. Often I looked out over the water and dreamed—Oh, the ocean is good for dreaming."

"Come, come!" Swift Arrow cried—every moment, he felt, brought the sea monster closer to their shore. But Ani was ready for his noonday sleep. He would not budge from his doorway.

The boy set off across the village to the big rock where the important men of the village had been sitting and deciding things all the morning. He had just reached the edge of the stomping ground when he saw his father walking toward him.

A Strange Monster

"Come quickly!" the boy called out, "I have seen a Thiing—large and dark, like a bird, but not a bird. I think it is a monster!"

The father looked down at the panting figure and smiled, "My son has been listening to old men's stories. Quiet yourself. Catch your breath and you can go with me for a walk. I am just setting out to choose a name for the girl-child born to us. Your mother bade me walk toward the seashore; she said that a name would appear before me."

"Let us hurry," the boy interrupted his father. "The Thing moved in great strides on the heaving water."

The man looked at his son more intently. "On the sea? Have you been down to the waterfront? Tomorrow, not today, is the time for robbing the fish traps."

"I saw the traps from the top of the persimmon tree, and this other Thing I saw—out where the cords of the earth hold up the sky. It was big enough to be a sea monster, though no fire came out of its mouth. Indeed it had no mouth, only a tall straight pole to which were tied its wings."

The boy saw that it was useless to explain. He turned and led the way down the trail to the sea with such haste that his father, great traveler though he was, had difficulty in keeping the pace.

The trail kept to the woods until the very waterside. It was a narrow opening, twelve or eighteen inches wide. It curved among the forest trees, yet kept itself somehow clear of the tendrils of grapevines and the flowering brambles. In this country trails, tools, trees, plants, animals—men, themselves—did not change from century to century. What had been was and, as far as could be guessed at the time, always would be. No wonder the father of Swift Arrow could not grasp the fact that his son had beheld something new and strange.

The sea gulls gave him his first real hint. They were flying far inland from the shore and shrieking in shrill, high notes of alarm.

"Was it the gulls you saw from your tree-top?"

A Name for the Child

Swift Arrow shook his head. "The Thing was larger than any bird. Larger than the Father of the Great Buzzards. The gulls have seen it, too."

"It is so," answered his father. "Perhaps we should name the girl child 'Laughing Gull,'" he added, as an excited gull let out a long-drawn call-note like the laugh of a squaw.

Pushing aside the drooping marsh fern that served as a sort of curtain to the end of the trail, they stood for a moment unguarded, in the open. For a moment only, then the father of Swift Arrow plunged backward into the ferns. He had seen the oncoming creature. Without taking his eyes from the monstrous object rocking in the water halfway between the shore and the horizon, he motioned the boy to hide himself and stared in silence. A sea monster? Yes, but not of the kind described in the legends.

"When I first saw the Thing it was no more than a dark spot coming over the edge of the water." Swift Arrow sat steadily on his heels and spoke in a calm voice. "Then, while I watched from the top branch of the persimmon tree, the Thing grew wings as white as the sea spray. Look, the tall pole where the head should be is spitting ropes and cords! I think the monster has bitten the cord in the morning sky. Now it is coming to take a bite out of the earth as well."

"It seems to come no nearer," the man said. "The gulls have stopped shrieking. The boldest of them are flying seaward again, around and around. And the creature is folding up its wings. I speak as though it were alive—but it might well be a thing of wood, a house such as men might build but only in the sea."

"A house!" Swift Arrow laughed. "It is as big as a mountain."

"I have seen houses that big," said Swift Arrow's father. "They were the Long Houses of our enemies to the north, the Iroquois."

"This Thing came over the edge of the water where it is fastened tight to the sky." Swift Arrow insisted.

"Oh, the sky rises and falls at intervals. By watching his chance, a person could pass under the edge. And a house-on-the-sea as well. There is a legend in the country of the Iroquois that some children of The Sun came out of such a house one time. But that was a long time ago, too long to be worth talking about. Then too when I was a boy, a darkness came out of the water, a great cloud, in the shape of a gourd. It darkened the sun and tore living trees from their roots. Then it was gone in a minute. But the sun is in its track today and the air is soft. This is no wind-storm. Look, do you see something out there that moves, on two legs like men?"

"It is so," Swift Arrow was on his feet now. He pushed aside the protecting foliage and would have run forward if his father had not drawn him sharply to shelter again.

"The moving creatures are putting down a canoe, or a sort of canoe—a clumsy thing from the splash it makes plunging itself in the water."

"There goes another!" The boy stood on tip-toe.

"Canoes on all sides of the Thing, like seeds exploding from an over-ripe seed pod."

"And the men! How awkwardly they climb down into the boats. But it is no wonder. Their bodies are more covered than a woman's. Yet they have long-bows and hunting sticks that shine like fire. Perhaps they are the men who fastened the ropes to the ends of the earth!"

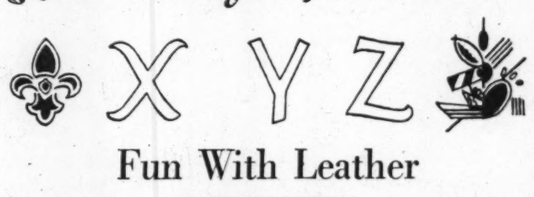
"That may be so," the father said slowly, as one row-boat and then another came swiftly to the beach. "One thing I know, they are neither Yuccis nor Powhatans. They are not Iroquois nor Natchez, the sun-worshippers."

(To be concluded next Thursday)

A School of Fish in a Quiet Pool

This pastel of fish in graceful motion was drawn by Tevor Novack, a 12-year-old schoolboy of Brookline, Massachusetts. Natural science and art are Tevor's chief interests and he happily combines them in producing attractive nature subjects in pastel.

Initials designed for Leatherwork.



Fun With Leather

By Joseph Leeming
Illustrated by Charles E. Pont

Chapter Twelve
Bunny Slippers

Children are very fond of these slippers and they make wonderful presents that will be sure to be appreciated.

Four pieces of soft leather are needed for each slipper—one slightly thicker and heavier than the others for the sole, and the other three for the upper toe pieces and the bunny's ears. Measure the length and width of the child's feet and cut the soles of the slippers to fit them. The correct size for the toe pieces is obtained by measuring the thickness of the foot just above the toes. The shape of the toe pieces is shown in the drawing. Make them slightly larger all around the edge nearest the sole to allow for sewing or lacing them to the soles.

The eyes and nose of the bunny may be painted on, outlined with colored threads, or made of small beads sewed to the soft leather. The ears are cut from soft leather and are sewed in place, and the slippers are then completed by sewing or lacing the toe pieces to the soles.

Moccasins

Moccasins are usually made of suede or velvet finished split cowhide today, since the buckskin formerly used by the Indians is quite difficult to obtain.

The first step is to trace on a piece of paper the outlines of the feet of the person for whom the moccasins are intended. When the tracings are completed, cut out each one with a pair of scissors, to serve as a guide when making the pattern for the moccasins. Draw on each outline the lines A-B and C-D. Place the right foot outline on a rectangular piece of paper, as indicated by the dotted outline in the drawing. Extend the lines A-B and C-D, as shown by the dotted lines. Mark the toe portion of the pattern outline around and parallel to the outlines of the front portion of the foot.

Adjusting Tongue Piece

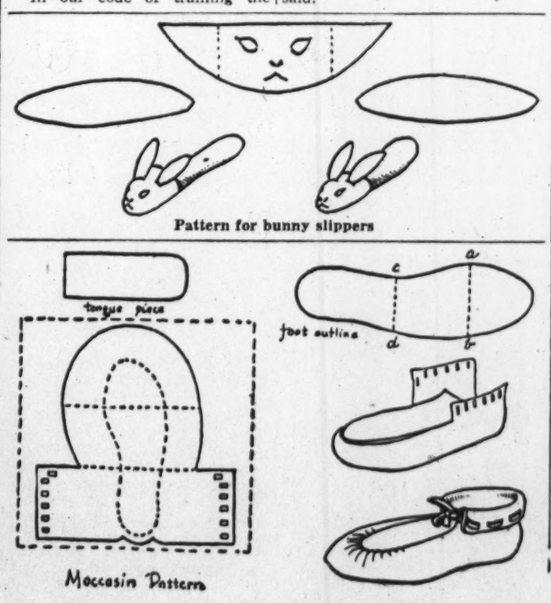
Next make a paper pattern for the tongue piece. The width of the tongue is two-thirds the length of the line A-B. Its exact length is best determined by experimenting with the paper pattern. Cut the pattern 2 or 3 inches longer than the estimated length and then, by fitting it in place with the other pattern, determine the exact correct length.

The moccasins should be assembled inside out, and later reversed. Stitch the tongue piece to the sole piece with linen thread, or lace the two pieces together, according to your preference. When completed, a leather thong is passed through holes made for that purpose in the part of the moccasin surrounding the ankle.

Polishing Dyed Leather

When leather has been dyed, it should be polished with a solid wax polish. The cut-out pieces should be waxed before they are assembled in order to protect the leather from stains, glue or finger marks. After the solid wax polish has dried, a coat of liquid polish may be applied.

(The End)



Pattern for bunny slippers

Moccasin Pattern

Football Coaches Speak Out

Do you hope to make the college football team this season? College football squads are reported to be short of manpower, because of demands in military training and defense industries. But, if you hope to make the grade, take a tip from some prominent coaches of American colleges and universities and remember that "college football is the sport of total abstainers." W. Roy Breg, executive secretary of Allied Youth, a national movement in alcohol education, in Washington, D. C., has made a symposium of their opinions, and here they are:

"Alcoholic beverages play no part in an athlete's program," asserted George Munger, football coach of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Indulgence in alcohol is a positive step toward disintegration," said Coach Ossie Solem, of Syracuse University. "No boy has so much strength that he can afford to dissipate any of it."

"The use of alcoholic beverages has a harmful effect upon one's stamina, skill, nervous reactions, and mental processes," said Carl G. Snavely, head football coach of Cornell University.

"In our code of training the use of alcoholic beverages is definitely tabooed," declared Coach Ted Wieman of Princeton University.

Coach Frank Thomas of the University of Alabama asserted: "I believe every football coach and all leaders of various other athletic activities fully realize the detrimental effects that alcohol has on the mental and physical make-up of an athlete."

"No place in championship athletics for liquor," was the brisk comment of Coach Homer Norton of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

"A boy cannot smoke or drink if he wants to play with the Buckeyes," remarked Paul Brown, coach of Ohio State University's team. "Any young man who isn't smart enough to watch his own welfare and, at the same time, willing to sacrifice for the welfare of the entire organization, is not considered the type we want for the team. There can be no compromise in this situation. We find in football that a boy who sacrifices becomes better in the toughest situations."

High school athletic directors and the college coaches of sports other than football will be quoted later in the school year, Mr. Breg said.

Books for You to Read

Book Reviews

Refugees of Today And Another Day

"I Go By Sea. I Go By Land," by P. L. Powers, author of the popular "Mary Poppins" books (Harper's Brothers. New York and London. $2), if written for adult readers, has much to recommend it to young people.

Though fictional in form the characters in Sabrina's diary and the experiences recorded are real. It is a personal record but some of the names have been necessarily changed. Because of conditions in England specific dates and mentioning of ports of sailing have been omitted and the name "Thornfield" has been substituted for the real village from which the journey started.

Sabrina and her brother James thought they were staying on in England for the duration of the war, but when conditions grew rapidly worse Father and Mother decided that the children must go to America. From that moment Sabrina began to write her diary, for as she said: "I will write down everything because we shall be so much older when we come back that I will never remember it if I do not."

Sabrina's reactions to war conditions in her own England and to the contrasting life and customs in America at peace are sometimes droll, sometimes remarkably understanding, sometimes genuinely touching. After the voyage Sabrina writes: "'It has been a wonderful voyage,' said Pel. 'I expect the Pilgrim Fathers said that as they were coming into harbor.' And she told us we were modern Pilgrim Fathers sailing to an unknown country and not knowing when we would see England again." Later Sabrina writes in her diary after she had been in America some weeks, speaking of a hat Aunt Harriet had bought her: "It is like a fairy story and I will tell myself one about it when I have time. But it is hard to invent stories when you are living right inside one. You know how you feel when you turn the pages of a very exciting book? Well, America is just like that."

History in the Making

The diary of a Dutch boy refugee is presented in a very moving book, "My Sister and I," by Dirk van der Heide. (Harcourt, Brace and Company. New York, $1.)

Dirk van der Heide is a twelve-year-old boy who had lived with his father and mother and little sister, Keetje, just on the edge of Rotterdam before the five-day German blitzkrieg over Holland in May, 1940. This is not his real name, nor are the names in the book real. They have all been changed to protect his family.

Dirk tells his own story of those terrible days when a peaceful people were plunged into war and its destruction, of the escape to England and the voyage to America. This little book is an important piece of first-hand reporting of history in the making, and more than that, it is valuable for its boylike but convincing account and unusually mature impressions of war and of the courage, horror, shock and sacrifices that follow.

A Tale of Old London

A fine story of timely interest is Janet Marsh's "A 'Prentice in Old London" (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2), for not only does it picture London in 1634 wracked by disturbing times and forces that threaten to impose tyranny and take away the rights of the individual to worship God as he chose, but in it is the turning to the New World for freedom and the establishment of a link between England and America.

We meet young Mathew Short, a stanch little Puritan, the hero of this tale, as he comes into London as a charity passenger on a stage wagon, taken along rather grudgingly by Carrier Bullock. Mathew's purpose in coming to London was to free his father, who had been imprisoned because he was a Nonconformist preacher. He begins by living with a draper's family and serving as one of the 'prentices of the Drapers' Guild. His experiences there were interesting, but he did not make progress in the release of his father, Henry Short, and his next home is with his Uncle, wealthy Sir Ralph, whom Mathew succeeds in interesting in his father's case.

Mathew finally has to choose between life in his Uncle's comfortable home or going with his father in search of freedom to the New World.

"Old London's good, isn't it?" said Mathew, with a catch in his throat. "Father—it's dreadful to say it, but I sometimes wonder if any place in the New World could ever be as dear as England."

"We must try to take the best of England with us," said Henry Short soberly. "Her best laws and customs, her highest ideals, and—her purest religion."

This story of Mathew's struggles and success, this picture of the life and times in England under Charles the First, with its convincing and lifelike characters set against an authentic background, provides a vivid reinterpretation of the past.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Palestine Journey

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson
Chapter 11

The city lay below us, an immense spread of city, its small sun-dried brick or stone houses interspersed with patches of green, its rocky goat paths and narrow cobble streets leading up and down, around and about. Hills hedged it in, except on the right where they broke apart southwest and showed the Plain of Esdraelon like a pale green sea, and where on the left a long white road led over an old hill toward Cana, to the scene of Jesus' first miracle.

"How's your geography, children?" asked mother. "Can you tell me the names of the mountains, valleys, and villages?"

"The far-away one in the north is Lebanon from whence came Solomon's cedars. The high peak that looks as though it wears a crown of snow and mist is Mount Hermon," spoke up Margaret.

"The cedars have almost disappeared. The wood is of whitish color and in appearance does not differ from American pine but its color is deeper and richer. It was used in building Solomon's Temple," explained our guide, "because it takes a high finish and the carvings stand out sharp and perfect."

In the Distance

"The distant range of rosy-pink mountains beyond the Jordan Valley are the mountains of Gilead, I think," offered Frances.

"Yes, indeed! And the low mountains, all huddled together like frightened sheep, what are they?"

"The little round green mountain near the Jordan is Mount Tabor. Near-by Little Hermon. The tiny white speck at its base must be Nain where Jesus met the funeral procession and restored the widow's only son. Gilboa's next. Saul and Jonathan were slain there," I put in.

"What little village is that?" asked Gertrude pointing.

"Shunem."

"Shunem," she exclaimed, "why, that is the place where Elisha liked to visit and where he healed his hostess' son."

We turned and looked out over the Plain of Jezreel, the scene of so many of Israel's battles, in the direction of Carmel. Over the long, green ridge where Elijah chose to prove the power of God to four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal in a contest of fire and water, we had a view of sparkling blue water stretching as far as eye could see.

"That's the Mediterranean," said Jacob. "The port of Haifa from which you'll sail for America is at the foot of Elijah's mountain. You can't see it from here."

"When Jesus stood where we stand," mother explained, "how much more this scene was to him than a merely beautiful landscape. All these places we've named were linked with events of his people's history, and many of them awakened memories of stories of Israel's heroes. It must have been like opening his Bible to read for him to stand here."

"For us it is an excellent map of Old Testament history," interrupted Gertrude.

We found seats on the hill.

Villages Jesus Visited

"For thirty years Jesus tramped these hills and valleys and visited these villages."

"I am sure," mother went on, "he sat many times just as we are sitting. He saw what we see."

"The Galilean talked of the grass which God clothed with beauty and the wild flowers which even Solomon in all his glory could not rival. How he loved the birds of the air! And even the little scorpions did not escape his notice. Among the grass, the birds, and the flowers here it must have come to him first that God cared for all of them."

We reached out and picked some of the pretty flowers. We looked more closely at them than we had ever looked before when we remembered here how Jesus had talked about them.

Far below was a broad white road. Mother said it was one of the oldest roads in the world—and one of the most important. The prophet Isaiah had called it "The Way of the Sea" because it followed along the Sea of Galilee for miles. A camel train winding along the highway held our interest.

"The Teacher from Nazareth told a story of a prodigal going to a far country," mused Frances.

"Of friends on a journey arriving unexpectedly and requiring hospitality," added Margaret.

"Of a nobleman journeying widely and returning home again," I suggested.

"Caravans moving back and forth among these hills were a familiar sight to him at any time from this lofty hilltop at Palestine's crossroad," was mother's observation.

In the valley a flock followed a shepherd.

"Christ Jesus who became the shepherd of men knew and loved the flocks. One of the most interesting of his stories was his story of the lost sheep," mother told us.

"Jesus loved the Psalms, too. Perhaps this same picture called to his mind a favorite song which King David sang, 'The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want . . . .'"

For a long time we sat there. It was such a day as one would like to have last forever. We all agreed on one thing: This was the Master's world! This was his Hilltop!

Guide to Bible Trails

John 2: 1-12; I Kings 5: 2, 6-10; Mk. 9: 2-13; Deut. 3: 12-17; Judges 4: 6-15; Lk. 7: 11-16; I Sam. 28: 4, 31: 1-13; II Kings 4: 8-37; I Kings 18: 19-39; Matt. 6: 28-30; Matt. 8:20; Lk. 12: 24; Lk. 10: 19; Isa. 9: 1; Lk. 15: 11-13; Lk. 11: 5-8; Lk. 19: 12-26; Lk. 15: 3-7; Ps. 23.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Watch for Our New Serial

An exciting new serial, "Farewell to Africa," by Elizabeth Coatsworth, will start on this page on Sept. 25. It is a fine dramatic tale set in a background of northern Africa. In it, you will meet again Sally and Andrew, whom you came to know in Miss Coatsworth's earlier tales which were published serially on this page before they appeared in book form. The experiences of this New England girl and boy in the land of the Sultan Mulay Ismael will keep you watching for the next installment of the story.

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The Home Forum

Après Vous

I SHOULD NOT be surprised to find that, if minutes were added to minutes, I have spent years of my life trying to discover what my so-polite friends really wished to do.

Conversations take place, often spun out to an almost incredible length, extending far beyond convenient transcription; like this, in brief:

WIFE: Would you like to take me to see a picture this evening?

HUSBAND: Do you want to go?

WIFE: Do you?

HUSBAND: Do you?

WIFE: Or would you rather call on the A's?

HUSBAND: Just as you say. Which would you rather do?

WIFE: I'd like to do what you'd like best.

HUSBAND: It would be all right either way. Do you want to see a picture?

WIFE: I do, if you do. But maybe you'd like an evening with the A's better.

And on and on, in dizzying circles. Secretly, I suppose Husband wishes to stay at home, whereas Wife wishes to go just anywhere. By the time they have talked it over thoroughly, neither knows (a) what the other prefers; or (b) what he or she prefers, except that each would really like to please the other, if only the situation were not beyond unravelling.

* * *

I know of two sisters, sincerely affectionate and thoroughly grounded in the postulate that the foundation of all good manners is consideration for others. They can never settle on a program for their simplest collaborations until, after each of them has passionately probed at the inclinations and desires of her sister, one of them finally explodes: "Well, for mercy's sake, do say one thing or the other!"

Two friends walk along the street, and one says to the other: "Shall we cross here?" And the other says: "If you like," which is perfectly correct dialogue and no doubt practically automatic, so thoroughly are the two ladies habituated to the amenities; but the fact remains that neither one of them knows whether or not the other really desired to cross the street at that particular point.

With so much bowing and scraping, so much *après vous*, it is a wonder that we ever get through a doorway at all.

* * *

There was, for example, our last day in the Capital City. We had tramped miles of public buildings, had been wrenched by main force away from too brief communing with the past in the Shakespeare Library. We had silently pledged anew our allegiance to one nation indivisible at the great bridge that links the two sides of the Potomac and the Lincoln Memorial with Lee's home at Arlington. We had, in short, done what everyone does when he goes to Washington. And because we were blessed with most experienced guidance, we were able besides to tuck away for memory's delight less wonted sights—the Lincoln Memorial under a full moon, blue shadows of stained glass on the pale walls of Trinity Chapel, the solitude of old Aquia Church on its wooded hillock thirty miles down the Potomac—

Well, we had seen these things, and we still had one day left to be filled. At breakfast table we held council with our cordial guides—the four of us, host and hostess and we two.

* * *

The situation immediately became complicated by the fact that, since this was the last day of a vacation for Optimus, the rest of us were particularly anxious that it should be his day, devoted to whatever he most desired. He, as it soon became apparent, had his back firmly against the wall of a set determination to be good and please everybody. But how to please three persons, when each of them was presenting as his own choice that which seemed to him or her most likely to please Optimus?

For instance, there was the Alba Madonna. On our original visit to the Mellon Gallery, we had missed the fabulous Raphael because we got into the Rembrandt room first and stayed there. Besides, the knowledge that a million dollars had been paid for the Alba Madonna made us apprehensive lest we should find ourselves appraising it instead of admiring it.

"But you won't want to leave the city without seeing it," our hostess thought.

"That's all right," her husband countered. "We can go there, and then we ought to take in the Zoo. You'll be interested in that, I'm sure. There are some rare Emperor penguins, and the giraffes are really remarkable."

Meekly I suggested that Optimus had once remarked he'd like nothing better than to spend a whole day in the Shakespeare Library.

"Is that what *you* want to do?" Optimus instantly demanded. I could almost see Madonnas and penguins and Folger Shakespeareana chasing themselves across his inner vision.

Within my own heart, for myself, I wished hours alone in the Bishop's Garden, but that of course was impossibly bad manners. Besides, there was a relative on whom we ought to call. Nothing should pry my preference out of me; and I was honest in believing that, if I could only penetrate the veil of courtesy and consideration behind which Optimus was hiding his wishes, I should be completely satisfied.

* * *

Our two guides were in the same predicament, except that it was a little more involved for them because they would also like to please me; and, furthermore, each longed to pay due respect to the suggestions of the other.

Unless it should be supposed that we are four invertebrates, I assure the world that nothing is farther from the truth. The adamantine determination with which we insisted on being polite is proof of our fiber.

By the time we had talked twenty minutes, we were waging a decorous battle over a cooling breakfast. If we had any preferences in the beginning, we had forgotten them; and, no sooner had three of us united to chase the secret predilection of the fourth into the open, than the red herring of a new project would be dragged across the path, and another of the party would begin to be harried to declare himself.

Mind you, we were polite, and altruistic, and self-effacing almost to the ultimate degree. Almost, but not quite. We did not wish to do what we wished to do, but we were prepared to fight till nightfall for the privilege of doing what the other fellow wished.

If we could only discover it. And if it only could be arranged to be what Optimus wanted.

* * *

Any child can guess how it turned out. We did everything, comprehensively and expeditiously. We saw the Alba Madonna—thankfully; we visited the giraffes and the penguins, who look so overwhelmingly human; we called on the relative, paused at the Shakespeare Library, and I sat ten minutes in the Bishop's Garden while the others rested in the car. We had a fine, brimful day, and the best of companionship.

Said Optimus wistfully that night, in the seclusion of our chamber: "Do you know what I've been wanting to do ever since I came here? I've been longing to get on a street car and just ride around and around the city and see the *people*."

"Then why didn't you *say* so?" I demanded in great wrath at not having been allowed to be really polite, after all.

"Because I didn't think anybody else would like it," he replied soberly. So there you are!

* * *

The Younger Generation has a way of settling such matters. "Would you like to call on Aunt Lucy?" we ask, really wishing to know. "I don't think so," Younger Generation replies. Briefly and to the point.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Photograph by Courtesy of the Santa Barbara Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FRUIT IN A DISH": *A Painting by James Peale*

JAMES PEALE (1749-1831) was the younger brother of the more eminent American painter, Charles Willson Peale. That was a prolific family of painters, for both brothers had four sons each, all of whom plied the brush. Charles named his boys Rembrandt, Raphaelle, Rubens, and Titian Peale, respectively. James Peale seems to have worked with his nephew, Raphaelle. The work of the two is compared by art historians.

James Peale in his youth was apprenticed to a saddler's trade. He fought in the American Revolution, and later settled in Philadelphia.

Still-life painting was virtually unknown in the United States before 1800. There are records of the fact that Dutch works of art were brought to the United States in the late eighteenth century and it is likely that James and Raphaelle Peale had the opportunity to study them. We know, of course, that velvet painting came into vogue in the eighteen hundreds. But the Peales made something solid and substantial of their portrayals of fruits and fronds. James was very skillful as a miniaturist, also.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Justice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE JUDAIC doctrine of "eye for eye, tooth for tooth" (Exodus 21:24) was rejected by Christ Jesus, who tempered the accepted sense of justice with his wonderful gospel of mercy, forgiveness, compassion, and love. To Jesus there was no justice without mercy, and so the spirit of harshness found no response in his thought.

We see this loving sense of justice and mercy displayed when the Pharisees brought to Jesus "a woman taken in adultery" (John 8:3). According to the old Mosaic law it was just that the woman be stoned; but how discerning were the words of the Master (John 8:7), "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her"! Jesus did not condone her sin any more than did the Pharisees, but his aim was the reformation and salvation of sinners, not their condemnation. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, declares (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 22): "Justice requires reformation of the sinner. Mercy cancels the debt only when justice approves." The way to put an end to the suffering which accrues from wrongdoing is to cease from wrongdoing.

The blessings of health and harmony are experienced by the truly just, for such are obedient to the divine law, which maintains harmony. Disease, unhappiness, poverty, and distress are the results of disobedience to the law of God, good. Christian Science reveals that the true man is the perfect expression of God, and hence all his actions are in conformity with spiritual law. It is only in the realm of false belief that injustice and its consequences seem to exist. As we adhere to the facts of real being, learn of our spiritual manhood, and gain a demonstrable understanding of true justice, we find that we are guided by illimitable Mind.

Christian Science explains the true nature of God, divine Principle. He is "a God of truth and without iniquity, just and right," as we read in Deuteronomy (32:4). He is perfect, and all that He has made is perfect also. Since God, eternal Spirit, is the sole creator, nothing imperfect, harmful, or unjust can have cause, effect, influence, or intelligence. The alert Christian Scientist is instant in denying the suggestions of imperfection because he understands the allness of God, good. He knows, furthermore, that in order to be ever conscious of good he must be just, honest, and impartial in all his thoughts and deeds. In Science and Health we read (p. 36), "A selfish and limited mind may be unjust, but the unlimited and divine Mind is the immortal law of justice as well as of mercy."

Christian Science shows that Mind is God, and that there is no place for "a selfish and limited mind" in the divine realm. Hence one who believes in an intelligence apart from omniscient Love is deluded, unjust to himself and to others. Tempest, violence, inharmony, or any other evil is not in accordance with the decrees of divine justice, but is an illusion of so-called mortal mind. It is not just that a man be sick, and the Christian Scientist knows that as fear and sin and other beliefs of life in matter are cast out of thought, sickness is destroyed. Because God and His spiritual creation are perfect, man is ever conscious of absolute harmony. This fact is capable of proof today in the degree of our spiritual understanding.

Again in Science and Health we read (p. 13), "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals." Thus no one need feel estranged from Soul, for as he puts off materiality he sees more and more clearly the divinity of God's ideas, forever existing within His benign everpresence. The consciousness of God's nearness and omnipotence destroys fear, and material limitations are seen to be illusions.

Man in God's likeness expresses spiritual dominion and is not in subjection to the despotism of matter. He is inseparable from good, for he is the manifestation of God. Spiritual understanding liberates human thought and reveals man's endless capacity to express the goodness of Soul, the justice of divine Principle.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Gerechtigkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

CHRISTUS JESUS verwarf die jüdische Lehre: „Auge um Auge, Zahn um Zahn" (2. Mose 21, 24). Er mäßigte den angenommenen Sinn der Gerechtigkeit durch sein wunderbares Evangelium der Barmherzigkeit, der Vergebung, des Erbarmens und der Liebe. Für Jesus gab es keine Gerechtigkeit ohne Barmherzigkeit; daher fand der Geist der Härte keinen Anklang in seinem Denken.

Wir sehen diesen liebevollen Sinn der Gerechtigkeit und der Barmherzigkeit betätigt, als die Pharisäer „ein Weib im Ehebruch ergriffen" (Joh. 8, 3) zu Jesus brachten. Nach dem alten mosaischen Gesetz war es gerecht, das Weib zu steinigen. Aber wie scharfsichtig waren die Worte des Meisters (Joh. 8, 7): „Wer unter euch ohne Sünde ist, der werfe den ersten Stein auf sie"! Jesus entschuldigte ihre Sünde so wenig wie die Pharisäer; aber sein Ziel war die Umwandlung und Erlösung der Sünder, nicht ihre Verdammung. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, erklärt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 22): „Die Gerechtigkeit erheischt die Umwandlung des Sünders. Die Barmherzigkeit erläßt die Schuld nur, wenn die Gerechtigkeit zustimmt". Um dem aus dem Unrechttun entstehenden Leiden ein Ende zu machen, muß man aufhören, Unrecht zu tun.

Die wirklich Gerechten erfahren die Segnungen der Gesundheit und der Harmonie; denn sie sind dem göttlichen Gesetz, das die Harmonie aufrechterhält, gehorsam. Krankheit, Freudlosigkeit, Armut und Trübsal sind die Folgen des Ungehorsams gegen das Gesetz Gottes, des Guten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, daß der wahre Mensch der vollkommene Ausdruck Gottes ist, und daß daher alle seine Handlungen mit dem geistigen Gesetz übereinstimmen. Nur im Reiche falscher Annahme scheinen Ungerechtigkeit und ihre Folgen zu bestehen. Wenn wir an den Tatsachen des wirklichen Seins festhalten, unser geistiges Menschentum verstehen lernen und ein beweisbares Verständnis wahrer Gerechtigkeit erlangen, finden wir, daß wir von dem unbegrenzbaren Gemüt geführt werden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt die wahre Art Gottes, des göttlichen Prinzips. „Treu ist Gott und kein Böses an ihm; gerecht und fromm ist er", lesen wir im 5. Buch Mose (K. 32, 4). Er ist vollkommen, und alles, was Er gemacht hat, ist auch vollkommen. Da Gott, der ewige Geist, der einzige Schöpfer ist, kann alles, was unvollkommen, schädlich oder ungerecht ist, keine Ursache, keine Wirkung, keinen Einfluß und keine Intelligenz haben. Der wachsame Christliche Wissenschafter verneint sofort die Einflüsterungen der Unvollkommenheit, weil er die Allheit Gottes, des Guten, versteht. Auch weiß er, daß er, um sich des Guten immer bewußt zu sein, in seinem ganzen Denken und Handeln gerecht, ehrlich und unparteiisch sein muß. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 36) lesen wir: „Ein selbstsüchtiges und begrenztes Gemüt mag ungerecht sein, das unbegrenzte und göttliche Gemüt jedoch ist das unsterbliche Gesetz sowohl der Gerechtigkeit als auch der Barmherzigkeit".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß das Gemüt Gott ist, und daß im göttlichen Reich kein Raum für „ein selbstsüchtiges und begrenztes Gemüt" ist. Wer also an eine von der allwissenden Liebe getrennte Intelligenz glaubt, ist im Irrtum, ist gegen sich und gegen andere ungerecht. Aufruhr, Gewalttätigkeit, Disharmonie oder irgend ein anderes Übel stimmt nicht mit den Verordnungen der göttlichen Gerechtigkeit überein, sondern ist eine Trugvorstellung des sogenannten sterblichen Gemüts. Es ist nicht gerecht, daß ein Mensch krank sei, und der Christliche Wissenschafter weiß, daß Krankheit in dem Maße zerstört wird, wie Furcht und Sünde und andere Annahmen von Leben in der Materie aus dem Denken ausgetrieben werden. Weil Gott und Seine geistige Schöpfung vollkommen sind, ist sich der Mensch immer der unbedingten Harmonie bewußt. Diese Tatsache kann heute im Verhältnis zu unserem geistigen Verständnis bewiesen werden.

Wiederum lesen wir in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 13): „Die Liebe ist unparteiisch und allumfassend in ihrer Anwendbarkeit und in ihren Gaben". So braucht sich niemand der Seele entfremdet zu fühlen; denn wer die Materialität ablegt, sieht immer klarer die Göttlichkeit der Ideen Gottes, die immer und ewig in Seiner gesegneten Allgegenwart bestehen. Das Bewußtsein der Nähe und Allmacht Gottes zerstört Furcht, und die materiellen Begrenzungen werden als Trugvorstellungen erkannt.

Der Mensch in Gottes Gleichnis drückt geistige Herrschaft aus und ist nicht der Gewaltherrschaft der Materie unterworfen. Er ist vom Guten unzertrennlich; denn er ist die Kundwerdung Gottes. Geistiges Verständnis befreit das menschliche Denken und enthüllt des Menschen unendliche Fähigkeit, die Güte der Seele, die Gerechtigkeit des göttlichen Prinzips auszudrücken.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

Chinese Dinner Party

THAT FIRST DINNER at Pao Shan stands out in memory. The table was exquisitely polished, the bowls of finest egg-shell china, the boys deft and soft-footed, the innumerable dishes delicious, the chopsticks of ivory. Moonlight flooded through the high open windows and from the courtyard came the soft splash of a fountain, while round the table were nine or ten smiling Chinese faces. The feeling of any barrier between my hosts and myself disappeared entirely; indeed, I scolded myself for ever having thought I felt it—these people were my friends.

There was nothing immobile about their faces, nothing inscrutable about their minds. They had great intellect and they were also full of happiness; they spoke simply and openly about their country and their courtesy was perfect; they frankly admitted China's backwardness in many things and they discussed the war with a freedom which astonished me. . . .

"Well," said Mr. Fang decidedly, "I say we ought to exploit our hidden wealth, give foreign concessions for mining. Why, in Yunnan province alone there is enough gold to pay for the whole war."

He was the only Chinese I met who advocated the exploitation of China's vast mineral wealth, but while I admired him for doing so his countrymen were definitely distressed. The bare idea of digging riches from the earth, scoring the beautiful country-side with pits, was distasteful, and as for giving concessions to foreigners, look how in the past China had lost Hong Kong, Shanghai, and other treaty ports. . . .

The boys brought great logs and built a fire in the big stove, for which I was grateful, because since leaving Lashio we had passed from the tropic to the temperate zone and even this summer night in Pao Shan struck chilly to me. Listening to the talk around me, watching the dancing flames from the wood, I felt drowsy and content. How kind the Chinese were. They spoke punctiliously in either English or French that I might understand what they said, they told me the things I wanted most to know about their country, they treated me truly as an honoured guest.—From "Into China," by EILEEN BIGLAND. (New York: Macmillan.)

A Presentation Copy for Sir Robert Peel

"CROMWELL" THUS ENLARGED was now in its final form; and as soon as it was done, he took a step in connection with it which, I believe, he never took before or after with any of his writings: he presented a copy of it to the Prime Minister. Sir Robert Peel had hitherto been no favourite of his, neither Peel nor any one of the existing generation of statesmen; . . . But Peel was now repealing the Corn-laws; not talking of it, but doing it; and imperilling in one righteous act his own political fortune. That had something of greatness in it, especially with Carlyle, who had believed heroic sacrifice of self to be an impossible virtue in a Parliamentary leader. He discovered Peel to be a real man; and he sent his "Cromwell" to him with the following letter:—

Chelsea: June 18, 1846

Sir,—Will you be pleased to accept from a very private citizen of the community this copy of a book which he has been occupied in putting together, while you, our most conspicuous citizen, were victoriously labouring in quite other work? Labour, so far as it is true, and sanctionable by the Supreme Worker and World Founder, may claim brotherhood with labour. The great work and the little are alike definable as an extricating of the true from its imprisonment among the false; a victorious evoking of order and fact from disorder and semblance of fact. In any case, citizens who feel grateful to a citizen are permitted and enjoined to testify that feeling in such manner as he can. Let this poor labour of mine be a small testimony of that sort to a late great and valiant labour of yours, and claim reception as such. The book, should you ever find leisure to read and master it, may perhaps have interest for you—may perhaps—who knows?—have admonition, exhortation, in various ways instruction and encouragement for yet other labours which England, in a voiceless but most impressive manner, still expects and demands of you. . . . Hansard's Debates are not a kind of literature I have been familiar with; nor indeed is the arena they proceed from much more than a distress to me in these days. Loud-sounding clamour and rhetorical vocables grounded not on fact, nor even on belief of fact, one knows from of old whither all that and what depends on it is bound. But by-and-by, as I believe, all England will say what already many a one begins to feel, that whatever were the spoken unveracities of Parliament, and there are many on all hands, lamentable to gods and men, here has a great veracity been *done* in Parliament, considerably our greatest for many years past—a strenuous, courageous, and needful thing, to which all of us that so see it are bound to give our loyal recognition and furtherance as we can. . . .

Your obliged fellow-citizen and obedient servant, T. Carlyle—From "THOMAS CARLYLE," by J. A. Froude.

September Night

And now the wind
Rising in the West
Showers the night with sudden squalls
Of leafy rain,
And blows dark gusts of trees
Across the moon.

E. E. L.

View

September peace pervades my garden hill
Within low walls of seasoned stone, where life
Has learned anew the joy of being still.
Below, the sand beach like a circling scythe
Gleams silver in the lazy sun, and cuts
The blue and ceaseless motion of the sea.
Beyond the harbor's peace, a gaunt ship thrusts
Its silent plume of smoke, a tacit plea
For more gray ships to stalk the lonely length
Of ocean. In my sheltered garden springs
A need to unloose lethargy, give strength
To men who rise through war this song to sing.
There is no place so far removed, so free,
But it is bound to all lands of liberty.

TWILA CLARK

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Intimate Message: Washington

Uncle Sam, Grocer — *By Mary Hornaday*

The food lifeline the United States is keeping open across the North Atlantic to Britain is as full of human interest as it is of secrets.

Nobody here will talk much about the tremendous grocery business the United States is doing with Britain under the Lend-Lease Act, (1) because of the dangers of ship sinkings and price speculation, and (2) because they don't want minor frictions in the program to look as if Britain is ungrateful for what it is getting.

Only the bare outlines of the gigantic food program have been made public. This much has been announced. Food is now being transferred to Britain at the rate of about $2,000,000 worth a day. The tempo is to be speeded up. Next year, according to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, British needs for United States farm products will amount to about six to eight per cent of total U. S. farm production. American meats or their substitutes will be feeding about 10,000,000 British people, or about one-fourth of the total population.

Every day, a joint Anglo-American food committee sits down together at the Department of Agriculture here and decides what foods can be sent to Britain without unduly depriving the Americans.

Speaking for the British are R. H. Brand, Sir Quentin Hill and M. I. Hutton, members of the British Food Mission; and for the United States, Surgeon General Thomas Parran, L. A. Wheeler of the Department of Agriculture, and Edwin W. Gaumintz, of the Surplus Marketing Administration.

Some Tastes Differ Widely

Their's is no easy job. When you deal with people's food habits, anybody knows, you're dealing with a ticklish field. By and large, the British and American negotiators come to quick agreement on the products to be shipped, but every once in a while an item crops up where eating practices are so different among the two English-speaking groups that it is some time before a decision is reached. Sometimes, even then, it proves wrong.

In the case of peaches, for instance, the British wanted them preserved in sulphur dioxide because that was the way they always bought them from the Continent. Before they are used, the sulphur dioxide has to be washed out and color added. "We tried to talk them out of it," explained an American, interested in the sale, "and after our barrels of peaches began to blow up, they agreed to take canned peaches."

Bacon is another item on which taste differs. "Bacon" to the Britisher means the cured inside of the pork chop, known in the United States as "Canadian Bacon." He hasn't acquired the American's taste for side meat containing a great deal of fat. But he may before the war is over.

One day the committee argued long over the respective merits of prunes and raisins. The United States had a surplus of prunes to sell, but the British wanted raisins because they could be used in more dishes. Another time, the United States offered black-eyed beans, but the British said they'd have to have white beans.

It isn't that the British are being finicky. They merely argue that they can't stop in the middle of a war and educate their people's tastes. The Americans, on the other hand, are loathe to change their food ways and believe that if Britain acquires an American taste, its patronage may keep up after the war.

Remarkable New Development

Remarkable new developments in concentrated foods are coming out of the British-American deal. Orange juice, for instance, is reduced to one-tenth of its original bulk. Add nine quarts of water to a quart of orange concentrate and you have 10 quarts of orange juice.

OPM is giving priorities for construction of Midwest egg drying plants. Last spring the food committee undertook to ship shell eggs without refrigeration. Loss from spoilage and breakage was large. Now most of the eggs go in dried or frozen form. Dried eggs are used in baking and with a little water added, can be served scrambled. Since last March, 143,000,000 dozen eggs have been shipped to England from the United States.

Chief consideration of the British in buying food has been to get a lot of food value in a small space. There is virtually no refrigeration in use in the North Atlantic route now. Meats must be smoked or dried.

Leading the list of commodities bought for Britain since last March are 200,000 tons of lard; 139,000 tons of pork meat products and over 1,000,000 bundles of casings to put it in; 32,000 tons of American cheddar cheese; 40,000 tons of eggs; 1,000,000 cases of tomatoes; and 89,000 tons of dry beans, and large quantities of dried fruit.

Secretary Wickard announced this week that before next spring every American farmer will be personally visited by a Triple A committeeman and asked to produce even more of the food that Britain needs—"food that will keep the British people full of courage—so they can continue their dauntless symbol of 'thumbs up'."

The Country Speaks: California

The Public and Labor Disputes — *By Nate White*

San Francisco

Conversation between two men overheard on the bus from Berkeley to San Francisco:

First speaker: "I see where San Francisco hotels are being picketed again."

Second speaker: "Yes. It seems as though the union leaders here are getting more and more like Hitler. They have to keep stirring new things up to justify their positions of power."

While in some, if not all, instances recent union claims in strikes or strike threats in the San Francisco Bay area have appeared just to a degree, even as positions taken by some employer organizations appeared just, yet there can be little doubt that the public is becoming increasingly exasperated over continued employer-labor disturbances.

Conversation Is Typical

The bus conversation is typical. This correspondent has heard the same thought expressed dozens of times the past few months, not from influential executives but from men in the street, workmen and clerks, nearly all employees and not employers. The fact that the comment is general is no evidence, of course, that it is true. Most folks expressing an opinion on labor-employer difficulties have not taken the trouble to look into the relative merits of each side, and more times than not labor may be making a legitimate claim. Yet the cold, hard fact remains that labor is getting the full blame for personnel disturbances in this area today. It is losing ground rapidly, so far as public opinion is concerned, in what is generally considered one of the most unionized metropolitan centers in the Nation.

"San Francisco is a union town," a labor leader told me in advising me to "get wise to the situation." This cannot be denied, if one wanted to deny it, and why should he? When 60,000 workers forsake their leisure and holiday at home or at the resorts to march in a four-hour downtown parade in the hot sun, as they did in San Francisco on Labor Day, it is quite apparent that there is loyalty, zeal, patriotism, and unity in labor here which is inspiring. Such an event makes one want to sing, "God Bless America," because such things simply cannot happen in nations where tyranny rules.

Attacks on National Unity

Yet, Mr. John Q. Public is seriously wondering today why labor and capital cannot get along in these times of national stress. He takes a labor-capital dispute as a barrage against the unity of the Nation today. Each dispute is coming home to him with more force than usual, simply because the world emergency is being brought home to him with more force than usual. He says, "They (employers and employees) must sit down around a table and talk over their differences some time. Why can't they do it at the beginning instead of at the end of a strike? Why do they have to make a show of force and threats on either side?"

This past summer, the San Francisco Bay area has seen its big defense shipbuilding industry hampered, and San Francisco has seen its principal restaurants closed for 50 days, its main hotels currently under strike threat, its retail stores facing the prospect of a fall strike, and also threats affecting some of its rapid-transit services. All these have or will hit Mr. and Mrs. Public. Perhaps that is the reason the question is being raised more and more: "Isn't there enough of force in the world, and isn't there enough of quarreling? Why can't union leaders and employers sit down together and work out their problems in the traditional democratic way—around the table?".

The question, asked by laymen and women here frequently, may appear to be anti-labor. But on analysis, it may have some merit.

To Change the Subject:

Too Many Cooks . . . No, Indeed! — *By Josephine Ripley*

Has your favorite waitress disappeared? Has the cook left again?

Speak up. Don't be afraid. We're all in the same convoy these days. Nellie and Anna, and the beautiful blonde who used to give us service with a smile are among the missing. Casualties of the war, so to speak. That is, as far as we are concerned.

But their story is different.

"You see, ma'am, my Willie got a job—one o' them defense jobs—and so I don't have to work any more." So beams Nellie, the cook.

Our beautiful waitress is doing assembly work in a factory. She's getting better pay than she did serving us with a smile. Better hours, too. That was what really decided her.

95 Jobs—One Waitress

That has been the deciding factor in lots of other cases, also. The head of one employment agency in Boston told me recently that he has about one trained waitress for every 95 calls he receives.

It's a situation that has been creeping up on us slowly for the past year. Now, the agency head reported, it has become "fairly desperate."

You can't blame the waitresses. They have shorter hours on defense jobs. They don't have to work on Sundays and holidays—at least not yet. And if they do, they get extra pay.

After all, waitresses are people. They like to have week ends and holidays off like anyone else.

Domestic servants are people, too. Nellie comes out of the kitchen today mainly because she can get better hours in the factory. Oftentimes, she doesn't better herself financially, because she has to provide her own room and board in commercial work.

But the prospect of getting off every day at five o'clock or so, with Sundays and holidays free, is what really breaks our Nell down.

It hasn't been any snap decision, either. She has watched her friends go off into factories or commercial jobs of some kind. "Why not me?" she asks herself. Maybe she's heard that a factory nearby is in need of girls on assembly work—that a local trade school can place every girl it trains.

And Why Not?

Nellie and Anna, and our pretty waitress aren't going to pass up that opportunity. Before you know it, they've quit making or serving pies. They're making bomb fuses or something. And why not? I have just read in the papers that a 23-year-old girl has been rated as the best welder in a National Youth Administration training course in Long Island City, N. Y.—the only woman in a class of 150.

No, you can't blame them. But just the same, we miss our favorite waitress. And no one could make pies like Anna.

I asked one of the placement agents if he had thought of any solution to it.

He replied, "If you can convince the average, bright young American girl that there's a field and a future for her in the hotel and restaurant business, you'll be doing a great service."

American boys and girls don't seem to be interested in the restaurant and hotel business, he confided. So many of them just take it as a fill-in, and get out at the first opportunity.

As to domestic employees, it's really not to be wondered at that many of them get into other lines of work the minute there's a chance to do so. When I interviewed a member of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor last winter, she described household employment as the last and most serious labor problem in the country.

She said that the average wage in the United States for domestic employees ranges between $6 and $8, and the average hours 75 a week!

I recall her reply when I asked what could be done about this. "Education of domestic workers AND THEIR EMPLOYERS."

Yes, Employers Must Learn

Household employers should be made to see that their best interests lie in the hiring of a worker who is competent and efficient, she said, and to appreciate that such a workman is worthy of his hire.

Employees undertaking domestic work should appreciate that it requires a high type of manual skill.

Finally, the public should realize its responsibility in providing opportunities for household employees to train themselves adequately for that profession.

This has already begun. There are 24 schools for training in household work in nine states. These are sponsored by Federal and State governments and local boards of education. There are also WPA training courses in 23 States and the District of Columbia.

As to the employer maybe his and her education is going on right now. Perhaps it will teach him a thing or two—this absence of Nellie and Anna, and the others.

Woodrow Wilson's Faith: A Light Across the Years

His Ideals Remain

In February of 1919, Woodrow Wilson, returning briefly from the Peace Conference in Paris, landed in Boston. On the evening of his arrival, he addressed a mass meeting in Mechanics Hall, and many of those present were deeply moved. The President spoke before the impetus of his new internationalism had been broken, when his vision was still fresh and compelling, when there was evidence that he had the country with him in his project. His words, apparently spoken ex tempore, show the sublime faith of a man who trusted his ideal, the faith which alone can lift men above great obstacles and produce great works.

An eye witness account of this meeting was recently published by Margaret Williamson in the adjoining "To Change the Subject" column of this page. So much interest was aroused by her recollections that we here print most of President Wilson's actual address, as it was taken down by stenographers of The Christian Science Monitor. Men differ with Wilson on programs and issues; but here he invoked fundamental principles. The reader may judge of their validity in the world of today.

Governor Coolidge, Mr. Mayor, Fellow Citizens: I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am to see you. It warms my heart to see a great body of my fellow citizens again, because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel, and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I am sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration.

I do not want you to think that I have not been appreciative of the extraordinarily generous reception which was given to me on the other side, in saying that it makes me very happy to get home again. I do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries that came from the great crowds on the other side, but I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you, rather than to me.

United States Trusted

I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that come out of those simple voices of the crowd, and the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted throughout the world.

I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the proceedings of the Peace Conference. That would be premature. I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference, the impression that while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergencies of object, there is, nevertheless, a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world, because the men who are in conference in Paris realize, as keenly as any American can realize, that they are not the masters of their people; that they are the servants of their people and that the spirit of their people has awakened to a new purpose, and a new conception of their power to realize that purpose, and that no man dare go home from that conference and report anything less noble than was expected of it.

And in the midst of it all every interest seeks out first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatives of the United States. Why? Because, and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States.

New Internationalism

I would not have you understand that the great men who represent the other nations there in conference are disesteemed by those who know them. Quite the contrary. But you understand that the nations of Europe have again and again clashed with one another in competitive interest. It is impossible for men to forget those sharp issues that were drawn between them in times past. It is impossible for men to believe that all ambitions have all of a sudden been foregone. They remember territory that was coveted; they remember rights that it was attempted to extort; they remember political ambitions which it was attempted to realize—and, while they believe that men have come into a different temper, they cannot forget these things, and so they do not resort to one another for a dispassionate view of the matters in controversy. They resort to that nation which has won the enviable distinction of being regarded as the friend of mankind.

I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war Europe did not believe in us as she does now. She did not believe in us throughout the first three years of the war. She seems really to have believed that we were holding off because we thought we could make more by staying out than by going in. And all of a sudden, in a short 18 months, the whole verdict is reversed. There can be but one explanation for it. They saw what we did—that without making a single claim we put all our men and all our means at the disposal of those who were fighting for their homes, in the first instance, but for a cause, the cause of human rights and justice, and that we went in, not to support their national claims, but to support the great cause which they held in common.

And when they saw that America not only held ideals, but acted ideals, they were converted to America and became firm partisans of those ideals.

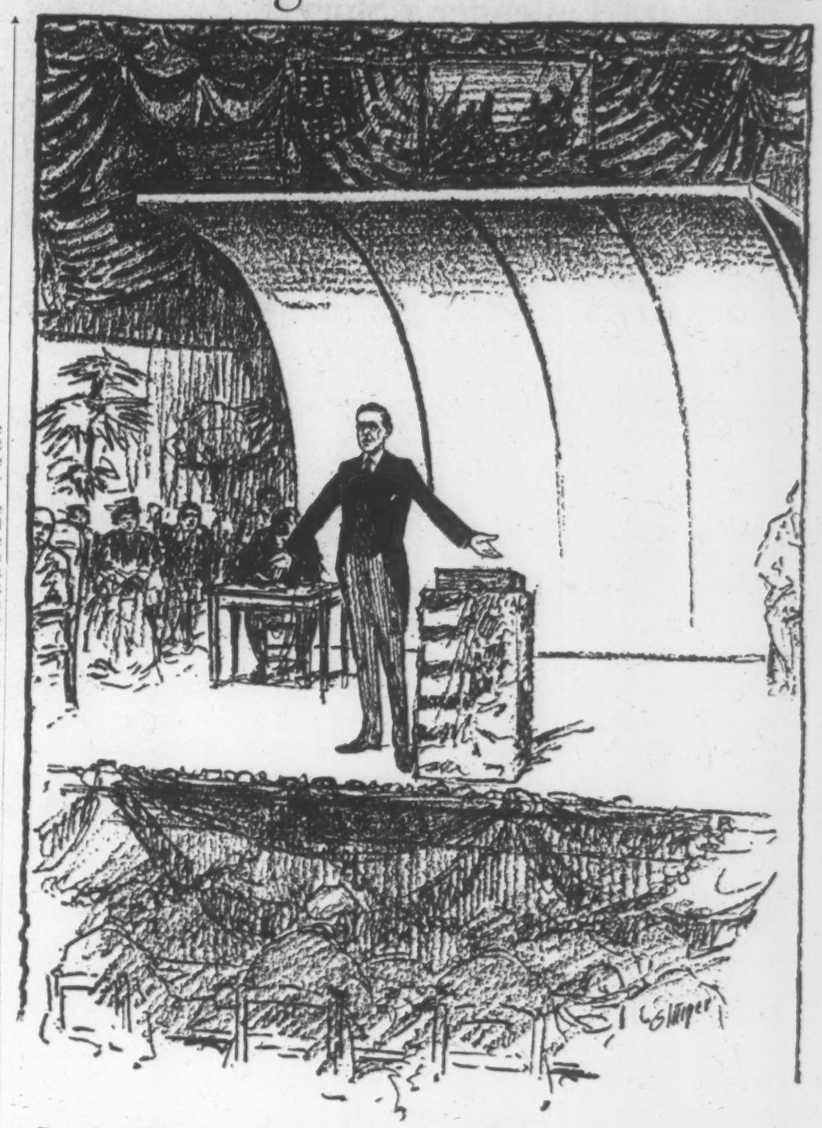
I met a group of scholars when I was in Paris—some gentlemen from one of the Greek universities who had come to see me, and in whose presence, or rather in the presence of whose traditions of learning, I felt very young indeed. I told them that I had one of the delightful revenges that sometimes comes to a man. All my life I had heard men speak with a sort of condescension of ideals and of idealists, and particularly those separated, encloistered persons whom they choose to term academic, who were in the habit of uttering ideals in the free atmosphere when they clash with nobody in particular.

Americans Had a Vision

And I said I have had this sweet revenge. Speaking with perfect frankness in the name of the people of the United States, I have uttered as the objects of this great war ideals, and nothing but ideals, and the war has been won by that inspiration. Men were fighting with tense muscle and lowered head until they came to realize those things, feeling they were fighting for their lives and their country, and when these accents of what it was all about reached them from America they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven, when they saw men in khaki coming across the sea in the spirit of Crusaders, and they found that these were strange men reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they seemed to see something.

Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision, they had a dream, and they were fighting in the dream, and fighting in the dream they turned the whole tide of battle and it never came back.

One of our American humorists, meeting the criticism that American soldiers were not trained long enough, said: "It takes only half as long to train an American soldier as any other because you only have to train him one way and he did only go one way, and he never came back until he could do it when he pleased."



President Wilson Speaking in Mechanics Hall, Boston, February 24, 1919

A reproduction of the drawing by Dwight Sturges, Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor, which was published in this newspaper together with the account of the speech.

And now do you realize that this confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us—if you choose to call it a burden? It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tides that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever.

A Europe Full of Hope

The Europe that I left the other day was full of something that it had never felt fill its heart so full before. It was full of hope. The Europe of the second year of the war, the Europe of the third year of the war, was sinking to a sort of stubborn desperation. They did not see any great thing to be achieved even when the war should be won. They hoped there would be some salvage; they hoped that they could clear their territories of invading armies; they hoped they could set up their homes and start their industries afresh. But they thought it would simply be the resumption of the old life that Europe had led—led in fear, led in anxiety, led in constant suspicious watchfulness. They never dreamed that it would be a Europe of settled peace and of justified hope.

And now these ideals have wrought this new magic, that all the peoples of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope, because they believe that we are at the eve of a new age in the world when the nations will understand one another, when nations will support one another in every just cause, when nations will unite every moral and every physical strength to see that the right shall prevail.

If America were at this junction to fail the world, what would come of it? I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world; and if she does not justify that hope the results are unthinkable.

Men will be thrown back upon the bitterness of disappointment not only, but the bitterness of despair. All nations will be set up as hostile camps again; the men at the Peace Conference will go home with their heads upon their breasts, knowing that they have failed—for they were bidden not to come from there until they did something more than sign a treaty of peace.

Would Welcome Test

Suppose we sign the treaty of peace and that it is the most satisfactory treaty of peace that the confusing elements of the modern world will afford and go home and think about our labors, we will know that we have left written upon the historic table at Versailles, upon which Vergennes and Benjamin Franklin wrote their names, nothing but a modern scrap of paper; no nations united to defend it, no great forces combined to make it good, no assurance given to the down-trodden and fearful people of the world that they shall be safe. Any man who thinks that America will take part in giving the world any such rebuff and disappointment as that does not know America.

I invite him to test the sentiments of the Nation. We set this Nation up to make men free and we did not confine our conception and purpose to America and now we will make men free. If we did not do that all the fame of America would be gone and all her power would be dissipated. She would then have to keep her honor for those narrow, selfish, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon. I should welcome no sweeter challenge than that. I have fighting blood in me and it is sometimes a delight to let it have "scope," but if it is a challenge on this occasion it will be an indulgence. Think of the picture, think of the utter blackness that would fall on the world. America has failed! America made a little essay at generosity and then withdrew. America said "we are your friends" but it was only for today, not for tomorrow.

America said: "Here is our power to vindicate right" and then the next day said: "Let right take care of itself and we will take care of ourselves." America said: "We set up a light to lead men along the paths of liberty, but we have lowered it; it is intended only to light our own path." We set up a great ideal of liberty and then we said: "Liberty is a thing that you must win for yourself." Do not call upon us and think of the word that we would leave. Do you realize how many nations are going to be set up in the presence of old and powerful nations in Europe and left there, if left by us, without a disinterested friend?

Do you believe in the Polish cause, as I do? Are you going to set up Poland, immature, inexperienced, as yet unorganized, and leave her with a circle of armies around her? Do you believe in the aspirations of the Czechoslovaks and the Jugoslavs, as I do? Do you know how many Powers would be quick to pounce upon them if there were not the guarantee of the world behind their liberty?

World's Force Must Back Peace

Have you thought of the sufferings of America? You poured out your money to help succor the Armenians after they suffered; now set up your strength so that they shall never suffer again.

The arrangements of the present peace cannot stand a generation unless they are guaranteed by the united forces of the civilized world. And if we do not guarantee them, can you not see the picture? Your hearts have instructed you where the burden of this war fell. It did not fall upon the national treasuries; it did not fall upon the instruments of administration; it did not fall upon the resources of the nations. It fell upon the voiceless homes everywhere where women were toiling in hope that their men would come back.

When I think of the homes upon which dull despair would settle if this great hope is disappointed, I should wish for my part never to have had America play any part whatever in this attempt to emancipate the world. But I talk as if there were any question. I have no more doubt of the verdict of America in this matter than I have doubt of the blood that is in me.

And so, my fellow citizens, I have come back to report progress and I do not believe that the progress is going to stop short of the goal. The nations of the world have set their heads now to do a great thing, and they are not going to slacken their purpose. I speak of the peoples who constitute the nations of the world. They are in the saddle and they are going to see to it that if their present governments do not do their will some other governments shall. And the secret is out and the present governments know it.

There is a great deal of harmony to be got out of common knowledge. There is a great deal of sympathy to be got of living in the same atmosphere, and except for the differences of languages, which puzzled my American ear very sadly, I could have believed I was at home in France or in Italy, or in England when I was on the streets, when I was in the presence of the crowds, when I was in great halls, where men were gathered together irrespective of class. I did not feel quite as much at home there as I do here, but I felt that now, at any rate, after this storm of war had cleared the air, men were seeing eye to eye everywhere and that these were the kind of folks who would understand and that they were thinking the same things.

I feel about you as I am reminded of a story of that excellent wit and good artist, Oliver Herford, who one day, sitting at luncheon at his club was slapped vigorously on the back by a man whom he did not know very well. He said: "Oliver, old boy how are you?" He looked at him rather coldly. He said: "I don't know your name: I don't know your face but your manners are very familiar." And I must say that your manners are very familiar, and let me add very delightful.

It is a great comfort for one thing to realize that you all understand the language I am speaking. A friend of mine said that to talk through an interpreter was like witnessing the compound fracture of an idea. But the beauty of it is that, whatever the impediments of the channel of communication, the idea is the same, that it gets registered, and it gets registered in responsive hearts and receptive purposes.

I have come back from a strenuous attempt to transact business for a little while in America, but I have really come back to say to you, in all soberness and honesty, that I have been trying my best to speak your thoughts.

When I sample myself, I think I find that I am a typical American, and if I sample deep enough, and get down to what is probably the true stuff of a man, then I have hope that it is part of the stuff that is like the other fellow's at home.

And, therefore, probing deep in my heart and trying to see the things that are right without regard to the things that may be debated as expedient, I feel that I am interpreting the purpose and the thought of America; and in loving America I find I have joined the great majority of my fellowmen throughout the world.

As Mr. Sturges Saw Wilson

During the ceremonies of welcome in Boston.

West Coast Girl Won First Crown in Childhood—Browns Coming Here Tomorrow

From Sand Traps to Titles Is Clara Callender's Story

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since they were first devised, sand traps have not been a popular locale with 99 out of 100 golfers, but an even dozen years ago you could not keep Clara Callender out of them. They were such wonderful places for a nine-year-old girl to build castles and tunnels and dream of knights in shining armor.

Today the Pasadena, Calif., girl looks back over the intervening years and smiles a bit self-consciously, for those various excursions to the sand traps were not what was expected of the daughter of a professional. "I guess my idea of golf was hardly what my father thought it should be," she said at The Country Club yesterday afternoon. "Practicing and struggling over what seemed like such long holes just did not appeal to me then. I would much rather play in those nice little sand piles."

Now, of course, a trap is one of the last places the striking Miss Callender would choose to be, and as she headed into her quarterfinal match this afternoon with little Betty Hicks Newell, she hoped she would not have to call upon her dynamiter too often. Knocking a golf ball out of a trap is not half so easy as knocking the props from under a sand castle—and not half as much fun.

Taught by Father

Miss Callender, whose 22nd birthday is due this Saturday, started out in golf under the tutelage of her father, Eliot, a professional in California. How well he taught her, in spite of her predilection for sand traps, may be seen from the fact that she won the women's Del Monte Club championship when she was only 12 years old. Since that time she has added at least 20 different titles to her collection, including the California State, the Northern California, the Long Beach, and the Pebble Beach championships.

Today she hoped to get by Mrs. Newell, whom she has never played before despite the fact that both at one time belonged to the Virginia Country Club in Long Beach, Calif. Moreover, the two girls drove to Florida together last winter to play in at least six tournaments, but in none of them did they meet.

Their match today marked the meeting of the tallest and the shortest girls in this 45th women's national amateur championship, for Clara stands a good six feet, while Betty measures five feet one inch if she takes in a deep breath.

Favored Opponent

Although Clara has been playing golf five more years than Betty, who did not swing a club until she was 16, she found herself facing a favored opponent, for Betty has been playing truly brilliant golf the past three days. Mrs. Newell qualified with an 81, as compared to Miss Callender's 85, and since has been burning up the course. In her first-round match Tuesday morning she was three-under par for 11 holes and in yesterday's two matches she continued that brand of golf. Yesterday afternoon, for instance, she defeated Mrs. Dorothy Beard of Newton Center, who covered the first nine holes in 34 strokes, three under par, to Betty's 36. At the conclusion of the match, which Mrs. Newell won 4 and 3, Betty needed pars for a 72.

Clara's golf, at the same time, was not to be slighted for she soundly trounced Elinor Evelyn Jones of Albuquerque, N. M., 6 Glenna Collett Vare of Philadel- added a 5-and-4 defeat of Mrs and 4; yesterday morning, and then phia, the six-time former winner whose sterling game was most suitable to the Clyde Street course

Tallest Girl

In addition to being the tallest girl in the tournament, Miss Callender is the longest hitter and frequently finds it easy to reach a green with a drive and an iron where most of the other girls are short with a drive and a wood.

It remained to be seen, however, how these two girls would make out. Friends on the West Coast and friendly rivals here, only one thing was sure—no favors would be asked.

On second thought, though, one other thing was also certain. There would be no sand castles built should Clara Callender chance to visit a trap. Little Betty Newell's golf allows for no such diversions.

Digging Divots

Of the eight quarter-finalists only Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite played here when the tournament was held at Salem Country Club . . . Then Aniela Gorczyca, she was defeated in the first round . . . She has appeared in all but three championships since . . . Mrs. Goldthwaite started playing golf when she was 15 and has been adding to her collection of cups for the past 14 years.

* * *

Mrs. Dorothy Beard was as happy as a person could be after her defeat by Mrs. Newell yesterday . . . "Really I don't mind losing a bit," she said, "for I have something to remember." . . . Previously Mrs. Beard was ousted in the first round in three starts . . . The only thing, she felt that her outgoing 34 should have been more productive than merely a tie score at the end of nine holes.

* * *

Helen Sigel credits Ed Dudley, former pro at the Philadelphia Country Club where she belongs, for her success . . . Helen also took lessons from him at his winter berth at the Augusta National Club in Georgia . . . A few years ago she was known as the great runner-up, for she was second to Glenna Collett Vare in the Philadelphia City tournament three times before winning it this year, and she was also runner-up in the State tournament before she won it last fall . . . In the championship at Del Monte last year, Helen needed only a par five at the last hole to win the medal with a 77, but she wound up with a nine . . . She was 36 out and 46 in.

Brooklyn vs. Cards Today

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11 (AP)—Two paths which have run side by side, intersected at times and never been out of sight of the other, converge today as Brooklyn and the Cardinals clash in a vital three-game series.

The Red Birds, as a result of their twin victory over the Phillies yesterday while the Dodgers dropped two to Chicago, are just one game behind pace-setting Brooklyn.

Boys Are Ready

"Are we pointing for this series?" questioned Manager Billy Southworth. "No, Brooklyn is just another team to us—we'll be playing just another game.

"However," he conceded, "our boys are ready. We'll give Brooklyn everything we've got.

"We're just playing from game to game and our ball club hasn't yet been tight or tense.

"I can tell you we are not letting down."

White to Sart

Southworth designated lefty Ernie White as starting hurler today against Brooklyn's probable starter, Fred Fitzsimmons.

But if the series is just three more games to the Cardinals, it's a preliminary World Series to fans.

From 65,000 to 75,000 are expected at Sportsman Park as the total crowd for the series, and as early as last night this Mississippi River metropolis took on a highly festive air.

Hotels were filled. Baseball definitely stole the show from such other headline topics as war, national defense and President Roosevelt's scheduled address tonight. Even a threatened power strike which would have left St. Louis in darkness failed to dampen the enthusiasm of baseball's merry-makers.

Long Distances

The importance attached to this meeting between the National League's two pennant chasers is exemplified by the distance many fans travelled to witness the Cardinal-Dodger clash.

Orders for tickets came from Canada to Florida and west to Texas.

The final game Saturday is sold out and the Cardinal management predicted near sell-out crowds today and tomorrow.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington (two).
(Only games scheduled).

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh (two).
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago, played former date.

Tomorrow

American League

St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh (two).
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Middlebury Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Sept. 11—Middlebury College cross-country teams will engage in five varsity and two freshman meets this fall, according to an announcement by Director of Athletics Arthur M. Brown here today. The Panther harriers will report for practice Monday, Sept. 22. The schedules:

Varsity

Oct. 10, *Williams; Oct. 18, *Union. Nov. 1, *R. P. I.; Nov. 8, *Springfield; Nov. 15, Vermont.

Frosh

Nov. 1, *R. P. I.; Nov. 15, Vermont.

*Home contests.

Offensive Drill

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 11 (AP)—Coach Lloyd Jordan put Amherst's Lord Jeffs through an offensive football practice yesterday, finishing with long signal drills.

Jordan experimented with shifting lines and backs moving Jack Lindsay, John White and Ken Hardy into the center of the "A" team line instead of Sid Peck, Frank Thomas and Dick Kimball. Bobby Blood, Perry Sawyer and Chick Koebel gave way to Johnny Wilder, Jim Carey and Pete Cole in the backfield.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M., Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Swing High, Swing Low

Wide World

Extremes at Brookline

These two girls, Clara Callender of Pasadena, Calif., left, and Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell of Long Beach, Calif., are the tallest and shortest girls in the women's national golf championship at The Country Club in Brookline. Miss Callender, a national semifinalist last year, stands six feet, 11 inches taller than her wee opponent this afternoon.

Great Record May Never Be Duplicated

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Sol must have had something against the girls in yesterday's second and third rounds of the national golf championship, or else he wanted to look them over closely for he turned his full glare on them on the one day, outside of the final, when they were scheduled to play 36 holes. It wasn't fair, because the girls are not accustomed to playing 36 holes a day, certainly not under conditions more suitable for a swimming contest.

Some minded the heat more than others. Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare wilted rapidly after the first nine in the afternoon and was buried under a 6 up and 4 to play bombardment at the hands of Clara Callender, but not until she had eliminated, 3 and 2 in the morning, that great young golfer from Georgia, Louise Suggs, one of the supreme favorites for the title. Miss Callender, through her afternoon triumph over Mrs. Vare, thus entered the quarter-finals as the only individual of this year's field who got that far in the title tournament a year ago at Del Monte.

53 Victories

It hardly would be fair to dismiss Mrs. Vare with merely a brief allusion to her exit yesterday afternoon, for in qualifying this year for the 20th time and then winning two matches, she added to a record in national play which may never be duplicated. Her victory over Phyllis Otto in the first match play round Tuesday and over Miss Suggs yesterday morning advanced her total of winning matches in national championship play, from 1922 to 1941, to the remarkable total of 53. Moreover, she played some of the most spectacular shots in this championship of any individual in the field, recovery shots which supremely exemplified her versatility, knowledge, and powers of concentration in tight spots.

On bunker shots, especially, she was superb. But the greatest shot of all, to my way of thinking, and the most spectacular exhibit that I happened to see in the qualifying rounds and three rounds of match play, was one at the long 13th against Miss Otto Tuesday. Her second shot to this bothersome hole was a forced iron which brought up close to a big tree well up the hillside, to the right of the fairway, and inches from a hollow around the base of the tree, circled by rocks.

By a Staff Photographer
Glenna Collett Vare

Mrs. Vare did not deign even to remove the rocks, which she could have done without penalty. To pitch to the green she had to go directly over a sizable bunker, so that the pitch had to have carry. She could not swing directly back, because of the tree. Her only chance of getting both direction and altitude was to swing inside the tree, miss it both on her backswing and downswing and yet meet the ball squarely, with the clubhead coming into the ball at the proper angle to get the direction. All these things she accomplished as only an artist could, the only sad part being that she hit the ball a mite too forcefully and went over the green. It didn't make any difference, anyway, for her opponent garnered a birdie 4.

Ball Did Not Drop

Yesterday afternoon, against Miss Callender, Mrs. Vare might still have made a match of it as late as the 10th hole, where a chip shot from the edge of the green which hit the cup did not drop. Had the ball gone down for a winning four it might have been the inspiration for a real surge.

Another long-time national figure who found the heat bothersome, judging from the way she played yesterday afternoon after winning her morning match, was Maureen Orcutt, who suffered a 7-and-6 setback from Janet Younker, the girl who provided the big tournament upset when she eliminated the defending champion, Betty Jameson, in the first round. Miss Orcutt just couldn't do anything right in the afternoon.

Miss Orcutt's Record

Possibly there are numbers of golf followers who do not know what a record Miss Orcutt has compiled in national play. She qualified first in 1923, the year after Mrs. Vare won her first title. This time, at Brookline, was the 17th in which she has made the match-play grade and her two victories at The Country Club set her aggregate of matches won to 31—a long way behind Mrs. Vare, to be sure, but within striking distance of the runner-up position in that respect.

Miss Margaret Curtis right now stands second in matches won, a total of 35, materially advanced by the three titles she has won. She also stands alone in the particular of having qualified first in 1897 and last in 1924, a spread of 27 years. Mrs. Edward Howe, more nationally known as Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd and before that as Dorothy Campbell when she first visited this country and won our national in 1909, won again in 1910, a third time in 1924 and qualified as recently as 1934, a spread of 25 years in which she won 32 matches.

Study Rhythm

The male spectators at this week's championship are still marvelling at the distance which so many of the girls hit the ball, and some of them, after what they've seen, declare that they're going to give up the game. As a tip, why not study rhythm, instead of brute strength, and get some of that yardage too? This is not to say, by any manner of means, that a lot of these girls lack power. Some look as if they could swing a scrub oak.

Take, for example, Eleanor Dudley, who gave Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., such a tussle in yesterday afternoon's round. She looks as if she could very easily lift one end of an automobile and can she hit! All three days I've been hearing about this one and that as the longest hitter in the tournament. Long hitters were, in the parlance of the day, a dime a dozen. Helen Sigel, Clara Callender, Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell, this one and that, all had their backers as the longest swatters. I thought I had seen the longest when I saw Phyllis Otto hit a drive at the 13th 40 yards or so beyond a good one by Mrs. Vare. But Miss Dudley now is my favorite.

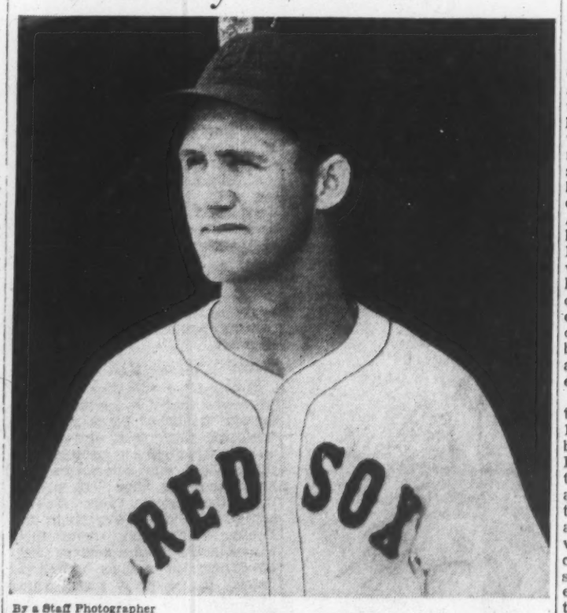
Second Past Pin

In the first match play round she wound up by driving so far across the polo field, at the 18th, that she took a 5-iron and banged her second shot, past the pin. They were wondering, before the tournament, if the tee should not be set forward so that girls could get home in two, across the track and over the guarding embankment. After that drive and five-iron exhibit at the home hole I knew that Miss Dudley was long, but that was only a prelude. At the 10th hole, against Mrs. Page, she was out so far that she probably used either an eight or nine-iron, not only to get home, but to land the ball eight inches from the cup, for a birdie. It was decidedly the longest drive I had seen at that hole.

But the prize exhibit was still to come. At the 480-yard par-5 13th with its high embankment to be carried on the second shot, Miss Dudley hit one so far off the tee that it looked like a second shot and her second, had it not hit a big tree well up toward the green, and almost in direct line, probably would have been home, or at worst only five or 10 yards off. This stocky, powerful girl gave the veteran Mrs. Page a noteworthy battle.

Scranton baseball writers asked Tom Richardson, president of the Eastern League, to keep Umpires Charley Johnston and John Weithe away from that city.

Ready for Browns



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Dobson, Red Sox

This former Cleveland right-hander, who has won five straight for the Red Sox, will open the two-game St. Louis series at Fenway Park tomorrow. It will be Ladies' Day. The Browns make their final 1941 appearance here with a single game on Saturday.

Bears Will Put on Big Grid Show

If it is football you want, Fenway Park tonight is the place to see the "greatest show on earth," the Chicago Bears—not to mention the local interest in the College All-Stars with so many of last season's New England grid heroes opposing the Bears.

The two teams are scheduled to play their exhibition game at 8:15 o'clock following some preliminary festivities and fanfare. The Bears alone are colorful enough to fill Fenway Park with football fans, but the All-Stars, with so many from Boston College, also supply inducement to Bostonians.

Advance Sale

This contest has been enjoying a tremendous advance sale for more than a week, and while a few reserved seats will be available tonight, plus some 8,000 unreserved, the promise is a complete sell-out by game time. And that assures the largest capacity to one of these All-Star affairs in Boston and a substantial supply of funds for the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion.

The Bears arrived yesterday, and Coach George Halas assured local patrons that his club would be prepared for anything the All-Stars have to offer and to put on quite a little show of their own. It will be interesting to watch Halas juggle his players and operate the latest rage of football—the T formation—as it should be operated.

Luckman on Attack

Apart from the three New England grid stars on the Bears, Bill Osmanski, Ray McLean, and Gary Famigilietti, the visitors will exhibit Sid Luckman, former Columbia star, as a forward passer. Luckman is definitely committed to the offense, and reports have it that under the new substitution rules, Halas pulls Luckman out on the defense to save him.

On the other side of the scrimmage line Coach Swede Nelson will try to present a colorful offense for so long as the All-Stars maintain condition and speed. The genial Swede harbors not thoughts of victory against such a club as the Bears, but he has such a performance as Charlie O'Rourke and will use him to the utmost.

In the Chicago and New York games the coaches of the All-Stars did not take full advantage of O'Rourke. In Chicago he was used very little and only as a passer, and in New York, while he played more, the attack was not built around him. Here you can expect to see him pass and kick. He did no kicking in the other games, but local fans know how well he can boot that ball.

Golf Contest

The festivities tonight start off with a hole-in-one contest among golfers, including Jug McSpaden, Ted Bishop, Tony Manero, Leo Martin and Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox first baseman. This will take place at 7:05 p. m. After that the football squads will limber up. Before game time and after the squads retire to the dressing rooms, there will be an entrance march with representatives of the Legion, Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard.

Drum majorettes will perform and a tug of war between Army teams will take place simultaneously after which the players will be introduced under spotlight. During the halves there will be speeches by Commander George Wiswell of the Crosscup Post, Comrade Bill Cunningham, a military display and the broadcast of the President's speech. This interval may give the Stars a good chance to recuperate for the second half.

W. M.

Gil Hunt in Army

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Gilbert A. Hunt, a tennis player of note, was among the Washington selectees sent to Richmond, Va., yesterday for induction in the Army.

Red Sox Confident They Can Hold Runner-Up Spot

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having proved in their series with the Tigers that they can win when the pressure is on, the second-place Red Sox enjoyed an open space on the American League schedule today and awaited the opening tomorrow of a two-game set with the always-troublesome Browns. At a time when the White Sox threatened their runner-up berth, the locals upheld the confidence of Fenway fans by taking two straight from the red-hot Detroiters and preserved a 1½-game margin in the race.

Not only that, Ted Williams is not disappointing his public either. The lanky youngster picked up three hits in six official tries facing Detroit pitching and took a firmer grip on his sensational .413 batting average.

Dobson Ready

Manager Joe Cronin said today that Joe Dobson, the curly-haired right-hander from Tennessee, who has won five in a row since early August, would open the Brownie series tomorrow, Ladies' Day. Joe will be trying for his second triumph over the St. Louis club. He beat them back in mid-June, with assistance from Mike Ryba.

Some people might call the approaching St. Louis series a tune-up for the Sunday and Monday engagements with the White Sox, but the Red Sox aren't kidding themselves. They have been stopped by the second division Browns all season and expect them to be no meeker tomorrow and Saturday. The record book shows 13 victories in 20 starts for the next western visitors, who have been playing far better ball under Luke Sewell than they did when Fred Haney was in the driver's seat.

Red Sox Confident

The Red Sox feel, however, that theirs will be a winning battle to hold second place. They enjoy the advantage of playing at home, while the White Sox are touring. And, of course, they will have this edge when the Windy City outfit plays a double-header at Fenway Park Sunday and a single the following afternoon. Also, the locals spend their final week playing the Senators and Athletics, while Jimmy Dykes must face the Indians and Tigers.

Although Ted Williams has not found the home run range in the last six games, neither has Charley Keller. So today, "The Kid" was still in front, 34 to 33, with 14 games to go. Keller, if he keeps playing, will have the advantage of 16 contests in which to clinch the crown.

Harris Great

Mickey Harris yesterday looked like the pitcher who went South with the Red Sox last spring. He was fast and his control was exceptionally good. Relieving Charley Wagner with two on and two runs already in in the second inning, "Mick" blanked the Tigers the rest of the way on five well-spaced hits and earned his fifth triumph. What with poor support and his own wildness, the young southpaw had previously dropped five straight.

Out in the West, the Braves evened their Cincinnati series after 15 innings of dueling. The famed Cincy pitching checked them for a while, but eventually Casey Stengel's improved offense broke loose.

Even local National League supporters are surprised at the Braves' spurt in the batter's box. In the most recent four contests they have pounded out 63 base hits and tallied 38 runs. This pace is easily the best in the circuit, but comes rather late.

* * *

An impartial observer, who knows his baseball but works independent of the press box and official scorers, figures that Jimmy Foxx is hitting .306, instead of the under .300 average given in the local papers. The anonymous gentleman has not agreed with the so-called experts on several hit-or-error decisions.

* * *

Jim Tabor has 12 stolen bases, for a Red Sox leadership.

* * *

Buddy Hassett, in the last half a dozen games, has hit at a .538 pace.

'Red Sox Day' At Treasury House

Red Sox stars, led by Manager Joe Cronin, Ted Williams and Jimmy Foxx, will invade Boston Common tomorrow morning to celebrate "Red Sox Day" at the Treasury Department's "Treasury House" exhibit on the Charles Street Mall. The players are scheduled to arrive about 11 o'clock, the first contingent to be transported from Fenway Park in an Army "Jeep Car."

Defense savings stamp albums, signed by the players, will be placed on sale, and Williams and Cronin will make short talks, exhorting fans to purchase defense stamps and bonds.

Place Is Made for Foster

Just when Jimmy Dunn was convinced that he had put together the best first backfield since he has been at Northeastern, he had to change his plans. For a change, however, the situation has been improved rather than ruined.

Gale Foster, 190-pounder who learned his football at Deering High of Portland, Maine, is the reason. Gale, a transfer student, was not eligible for football last year and reported for practice only Monday of this week.

In just three days he has convinced Dunn that he deserves a spot in the first backfield. He never had done any of the faking and spinning required of a fullback in the Harlow system, yet in last night's workout he was going through the technique almost to perfection.

In addition, Gale booted the ball better than most of the other backs, and passed very accurately in an aerial drill. He gets his finesse from track, in which he is an outstanding hammer thrower. His weight also will be important.

Dunn now is in a quandary because his four ranking backs are good, too. The chances are that sophomore Pete Galuffo of Winchester, an extremely versatile performer, will be used as a double-duty handy man, to fill in at tailback, fullback, or blocking back. Pete is talented enough to learn all the assignments for those spots.

B. U. Athletes Are Reinstated

Boston University's Faculty Committee on Athletics announced today the reinstatement to varsity athletics of James Cassidy and William Madden, both of Attleboro, both of whom will again be eligible for competition beginning Dec. 1 of this year.

This vote ended the indefinite suspension given the two athletes last year for having played on an independent basketball club under assumed names. According to the vote, the two will not be eligible for varsity football this fall.

Cassidy, a senior, has played football and basketball for two years, while Madden, a sophomore, won numerals last year in football and basketball.

Indians Scrimmage

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 11 (AP)—Despite sweltering heat, Coach Tuss McLaughlin put his Dartmouth Indians through a full-squad scrimmage yesterday—the earliest held for the Big Green in recent years—but the athletes performed in mid-season form.

The three-hour afternoon workout, which also included passing and kicking drills, followed a calisthenics drill of similar length in the morning.

During scrimmage, offensive standouts were Teddy Arico of Belmont, Mass.; Sophomore Bux Troxel, Meryll Frost of Wellesley and Waltham's Johnny Krol.

On the defense ends, Red Krumm and Fred Carey performed well, as did Guard Doug Stowell and Tackle Charley Clucas of Stockbridge, Mass.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox
Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	3	3	1	1	5	0	0
Finney rf	3	2	2	3	3	0	0
Cronin ss	4	2	2	3	0	5	0
L. Newsome ss	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Williams lf	4	1	2	3	3	0	0
Spence lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Foxx 1b	5	0	1	1	9	0	0
Doerr 2b	3	1	2	6	4	2	0
Pytlak c	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Wagner p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
Totals	34	11	12	19	27	9	1
DETROIT							
Meyer 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Radcliff lf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
McCosky cf	5	0	0	0	4	0	0
Campbell rf	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
York 1b	4	1	1	1	9	0	0
Higgins 3b	4	0	2	2	0	4	0
Sullivan c	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Tebbetts c	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Perry ss	3	0	2	2	0	2	0
Newsom p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trout p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Franklin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manders p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	8	11	24	9	0

*Batted for Trout in eighth

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	—	11
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Runs batted in, Campbell, Trout, Williams 3, Doerr 3, Finney 2, Cronin 2, Tabor. Two-base hits, Finney, Cronin, Williams, Doerr Home runs, Campbell, Doerr. Stolen bases, Tabor, Finney, Sacrifice, Harris. Double plays, Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Perry, Meyer and York. Left on base, Detroit 10; Boston 7. Bases on balls, by Newsom 2, by Trout 3, by Wagner 2, by Harris 2. Struck out, by Trout 6, by Manders 1, by Harris 1. Hits off Newsom, 3 in 1-3 innings; off Trout, 9 in 6 2-3 innings; off Manders, 0 in 1 inning; off Wagner, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Harris, 5 in 7⅓ innings. Wild pitch, Harris. Hit by pitcher, by Trout (DiMaggio). Winning pitcher, Harris Losing pitcher, Newsom. Time 2h. 18m. Umpires, Quinn, Pipgrass, Magowan. Attendance (actual), 5031.

Braves
Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Roberge 2b	7	1	1	3	4	6	0
Moore cf	6	1	3	5	6	0	0
Hassett 1b	6	1	4	6	20	0	0
P. Waner rf	7	0	1	2	1	0	0
Demaree lf	6	0	1	2	1	0	0
Miller ss	6	0	1	3	3	4	0
Sisti 3b	6	0	1	1	4	5	0
Berres c	5	0	2	2	2	1	0
*Lamanna	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin p	4	0	1	1	3	6	0
†Rowell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	54	4	14	21	46	22	0
CINCINNATI							
Frey 2b	7	0	2	2	2	3	0
Gleeson rf	7	0	0	0	2	0	0
Werber 3b	6	1	1	1	2	7	1
Lombardi c	4	0	3	3	4	3	0
West c	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sauer lf	4	0	2	2	3	1	0
‡Koy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M M'C'mick lf	3	0	0	0	20	1	0
Joost ss	6	0	1	1	4	5	0
Derringer p	5	0	1	1	2	2	0
§L. Waner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beggs p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Starr p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	56	1	12	13	45	23	2

*Ran for Berres in 15th. †Batted for Tobin in 13th. ‡Ran for Sauer in ninth. §Ran for Derringer in 13th.

Inn'gs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—4
Cincin'ti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Roberge, Moore, Hassett, Miller, Sauer, Two-base hits, Moore 2, Hassett 2, P. Waner, Three-base hit, Miller. Sacrifices, Demaree, Johnson. Double plays, Tobin and Hassett; Tobin, Miller and Hassett; Sauer and Lombardi. Left on bases, Boston 10, Cincinnati 13. Base on balls, by Tobin 2, by Johnson, by Derringer 2, by Beggs. Struck out, by Tobin 2, by Derringer 3, by Beggs. Hits, off Tobin, 12 in 13 innings; off Johnson, 1 in 3 innings; off Derringer, 9 in 12 innings; off Beggs, 5 in 2⅓ innings; off Starr, 0 in ⅔ inning. Passed ball, Lombardi. Winning pitcher, Johnson. Losing pitcher, Beggs. Umpires, Pinelli, Barlock and Ballanfant. Time 3h. 8m. Attendance, 1598 paid, 3342 ladies.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	407	115	168	34	110	.413
Cronin	475	92	152	14	91	.320
Fox	255	40	80	0	28	.314
Foxx	451	83	134	18	96	.297
Finney	449	76	127	3	47	.283
Peacock	241	36	68	0	28	.282
Tabor	436	55	121	14	93	.278
Doerr	448	62	123	16	81	.275
Di Maggio	506	108	138	7	45	.273
Pytlak	304	33	81	1	35	.267
Spence	196	23	47	2	26	.233
Newsome	212	24	47	2	16	.222
Flair	5	0	1	0	0	.200
Carey	17	7	2	0	2	.118

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Dudra	2	2	1	0	0	.500
Cooney	405	47	128	0	35	.316
Lamanna	20	5	6	0	1	.300
Hassett	342	51	98	1	38	.286
West	442	62	121	12	64	.274
Rowell	432	46	118	5	52	.273
Waner	280	35	78	2	41	.270
Moore	328	35	87	4	34	.265
Sisti	467	50	121	1	42	.259
Masi	151	15	38	3	16	.252
Roberge	100	10	25	0	12	.250
Miller	307	47	116	6	38	.229
Demaree	109	18	25	1	11	.229
Gremp	69	6	15	0	5	.217
Montgomery	46	6	10	0	4	.217
Berres	242	18	49	1	18	.203

Harvard Starts Practice With Little in Way of Replacement Material at Hand

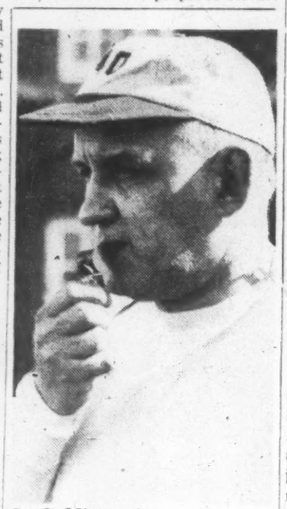
Only One Center on Hand With Ayers on Sidelines

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The football coach's office was congested with newsmen awaiting the annual pre-season verbal analysis of the prospects. Dick Harlow, coat off, and leaning back precariously in his swivel chair, hardly looked pessimistic, although that was the expression most of us had looked for.

Those who had followed the Harvards these many years were somewhat aware of the losses in man power, but few were prepared for the total Harlow disclosed. Charley Spreyer, tailback, was drafted, and Burgy Ayers, regular center, was recuperating from an ailment that might keep him out of action most of the season—that much we knew.

The scholastic bell had tolled finish to Morton Waldstein, promising fullback, and that, too, was known to most of those present; but the real blow came when Harlow announced that 12 of the first 17 freshmen were relegated to the sidelines—ineligible. Also came the news that Stan Durwood, the pride and joy prospect of Lyal Clark, line coach, had also run afoul of studies.



By a Staff Photographer
Dick Harlow

Only Page Left

Apparently the "fern and eggman" had already reconciled himself to these setbacks and had formulated plans to carry on with one exception—a center. The loss of Ayers, plus three freshmen centers, leaves the Crimson with exactly one candidate at the moment—Johnny Page, injured most of last year. While he is a good little center, he is too little for 60-minute duty.

Alfred "Mudge" McCoy, erstwhile Northeastern and Colby coach and now backfield coach at Harvard, seems to have been commissioned to find someone on the squad to center. His experience in the early days of starting football at Northeastern should make this easy by comparison. The problem is so unsettled at the moment that it would be better to leave it 'till later in the season.

Starting Line

The rest of the line, so far as one deep goes, could be named now. Loren McKinney and Bill Barnes could start at end with Vern Miller and Tom Gardiner at the tackles. Dick Pfister and Stub Peabody would be the guards. The ends are backed up by Don Forte and Johnny Morgan—and good backing, too.

For the rest of the line replacements there is much to be done: Jim Grunig will see action at guard and the freshman tackles of last year, Stephen Mallett and George Hibbard, are certain to get a trial, but from there in are openings and opportunities for any and all eligibles who think they can learn football.

Unless Harlow has added some sleight-of-hand ability, the substitution rule bothering certain people will not bother him much, for it looks like another need for a 60-minute line. It worked last year and he hopes it can work this year. With the exception of Page at center, who weighs under 170, the line will be big and heavy.

Before even naming the men in the backfield it must be mentioned that Harlow states, "Shifts will be necessary in the backfield." If the shifts work he thinks the backfield will be faster than those of recent years, but he gave no indication of any "magnificent fakers" lurking in the offing.

A possible starting backfield (if the shifts work) would find Capt. Fran Lee at tailback, Don McNicol at full, George Heiden at blocking back, and probably Bill Lyle as wing back.

Backing up Heiden would be, in order, Arthur Lyman and Dave Goldthwait, since Henry Goethals, up from the freshman, is to be tried at center, and Henry Vander Eb now has a wife to support and may not be available.

There is no depth at the tailback position with McNicol shifted to full and the list at present includes three sophomores, Wayne Johnson, Walter Wilson and Ed Hadley. Greely Summers probably will see plenty of action either at quarter or wing back since, with Vander Eb a doubtful, Greely is the best place kicker on the squad.

Much to Be Done

The fullback situation, depending upon McNicol, is also relying upon sophomore material with Charley Cowen and Brooks Heath in line. Another fullback from the freshmen, Lloyd Anderson, is to be given a trial at center.

With so much to be done there is little chance to foretell much about the team at the moment, but it can be said that Dick Harlow is not too "down" over the situation and is already looking toward the season opener with Penn by asking scribes what they knew about the Quakers.

Practice starts Friday morning and the schedule is as follows: Oct. 4—at Penn, 11—Cornell, 18—Dartmouth, 25—Navy; Nov. 1—at Princeton, 8—Army, 15—Brown, 22—Yale.

Browns Buy Archie For Waiver Price; Estalella to Nats

WASHINGTON (AP)—Infielder George Archie of the Washington Senators, the Pacific Coast League's most valuable player of last season, was claimed by the St. Louis Browns for the usual waiver price of $7,500.

Archie, who started the season for Washington at first base and later was shifted to third, maintained a batting average of around .270 most of the campaign.

President Clark Griffith of the Senators also announced the purchase of outfielder Bobby Estalella, formerly of Washington and St. Louis, from Toledo of the American Association. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Pennant Race At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The thrilling National League pennant struggle came up to a new climax today, the opening of a three-game series between the Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals, with Brooklyn's first place advantage sheared to one game.

The Dodgers were smashed down by the Chicago Cubs yesterday (Wednesday) in a stunning double defeat, 5-4 and 5-3, while the St. Louis Cardinals squeezed out two victories over the last place Phillies 3-2 and 1-0.

Thus the Cubs cancelled the help they had given Brooklyn a week ago today when they whipped the Cardinals in a double-header. The same pitchers, Claude Passeau and Paul Erickson, who smothered St. Louis, started the Dodger games and their charm worked even though Passeau didn't finish.

The Cubs won the first game by rallying for five runs in the last two innings. Bill Nicholson, who singled home the winning run in the first game, hit a two-run homer for the margin of victory in the second.

A two-run circuit blow by Johnny Hopp was the core of the Cards' first triumph and Harry Gumbert's three-hit hurling stopped the stubborn Phillies in the nightcap.

The standings:

Brooklyn	88	49	.642
St. Louis	86	49	.637

Remaining schedule: Brooklyn—Sept. 12 at St. Louis; 12 at St. Louis; 13 at St. Louis; 14 at Cincinnati; 15 at Cincinnati; 16 at Cincinnati; 17 at Pittsburgh; 18 at Pittsburgh; 19 open date; 20 at Philadelphia two; 21 at Philadelphia two; 22 at Philadelphia; 23 open date; 24 at Boston; 25 at Boston; 26 open date; 27 Philadelphia; 28 Philadelphia. Total 17 games.

St. Louis—11 Brooklyn; 12 Brooklyn; 13 Brooklyn; 14 New York two; 15 open date; 16 New York; 17 Boston two; 18 Boston; 19 Chicago; 20 Chicago; 21 Chicago two; 22 open date; 23 at Pittsburgh two; 24 at Pittsburgh; 25 at Pittsburgh; 26 open date; 27 at Chicago; 28 at Chicago. Total 19 games.

WHO DID IT FIRST?
BOWLING WAS INTRODUCED TO AMERICA BY THE DUTCH IN THE 17TH CENTURY—PLAYED ON THE LAWN AT BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK
AMERIPOL, THE FIRST SYNTHETIC RUBBER USED IN AUTOMOBILE TIRES SOLD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC
Switch to
B.F.Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

Mrs. Newell Is Victor In Tight Match

Despite the fact that she found one of the prime pre-tournament favorites in Clara Callender of Pasadena, Calif., tiny Elizabeth Hicks Newell of Long Beach, Calif., found herself regarded as the one to beat in the 45th women's national amateur golf championship at The Country Club.

Ever since the tourney began last Monday, Mrs. Newell has played outstanding golf, but yesterday she added a courageous exhibition of coolness under fire in addition to her mastery of her clubs, which caused popular opinion to swing her way. In a third-round match she was matched against Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Newton Center, Mass., who scored an outgoing 34 on the first nine only to find that Mrs. Newell had gone out in 36 and had held the match to even terms. That 34 was a new record for the championship.

Winning Margin

Mrs. Newell built up her winning margin on the last nine, starting out with a birdie three at the 10th and winding up the match 4 and 3 on the 15th green. At this point the Californian was one under women's par.

Her opponent in the quarter-finals today, Miss Callender, moved through two easy matches yesterday, defeating Elinor Evelyn Jones of Albuquerque, N. M., 6 and 4, in the morning, and Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., of Philadelphia, 5 and 4, in the afternoon. Miss Callender, who won her first match Tuesday by a 6-and-5 score, has yet to see the last four holes at Brookline since match play began, and, because of the ease with which she has won her encounters, has not received the attention her game deserves.

Beat Miss Orcutt

This match was one of the two lower-half struggles, with the other finding Janet Younker of White Plains, N. Y., conqueror of Betty Jameson Tuesday, meeting Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., the 1937 national champion. Included in the surprising Miss Younker's victories yesterday was a 7-and-6 trouncing of Maureen Orcutt, the Haworth, N. Y., girl who has been once a runner-up and three times a medalist in this event.

In the top half of the draw Mrs. R. M. Torgerson of Great Neck, N. Y., Long Island champion last year, was matched with young Helen Sigel of Philadelphia, City and Pennsylvania title-holder who was forced to the limit to hurl back the challenge of 17-year-old Dorothy Germain, Philadelphia junior titlist. Miss Germain, who played the No. 1 position on the boys' golf team at Upper Darby High School last spring, won five of the first seven holes, which she covered in three under par, including an eagle at the women's par-five third hole. Miss Sigel won the eighth and ninth to stand three down at the turn, and finally caught her rival at the 18th green.

Extra Holes

They started out on extra holes halving the first and second. On the second Miss Sigel sank a 20-foot putt for a birdie only to see her opponent match it with a 15-footer. Miss Sigel won the next hole with a birdie four.

The fourth match pitted Miss Sylvia Annenberg Leichner of Flushing, N. Y., present Metropolitan champion, who ousted the New York State champion, Virginia Guilfoil, yesterday, against Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas, the former Aniela Gorczyca, who is one of the Lone Star State's best players. She has won the Texas open and the Texas amateur title three times each, and the southern amateur twice.

G. C.

Amateur Baseball

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. (AP)—First round pairings for the national amateur tournament of the American Baseball Congress, to be held here Sept. 20-28, were made here with C. O. Brown, A. B. C. president, presiding.

The tourney will open with a doubleheader at Postum Park. The first game will match the Darborn Winstons, Michigan state champions, against the winner of the Iowa regional. The second game pairs the Fort Custer reception center nine, Battle Creek city champions, against Birmingham, Ala., defending national champions.

Other first round games:

Springfield, Mass., vs. Shakopee, Minn.
New Orleans, La., vs. Kokomo, Ind., or Grafton Ohio.
Schuyler, Neb., vs. Charlotte, N. C., or Charleston, S. C.
Pruden, Tenn., vs. Texas State champion.
Grant's Town, W. Va., vs. Shelbyville, Mo., or Little Rock, Ark.
Dell Rapids, S. D., vs. Chicago or Springfield, Ill.

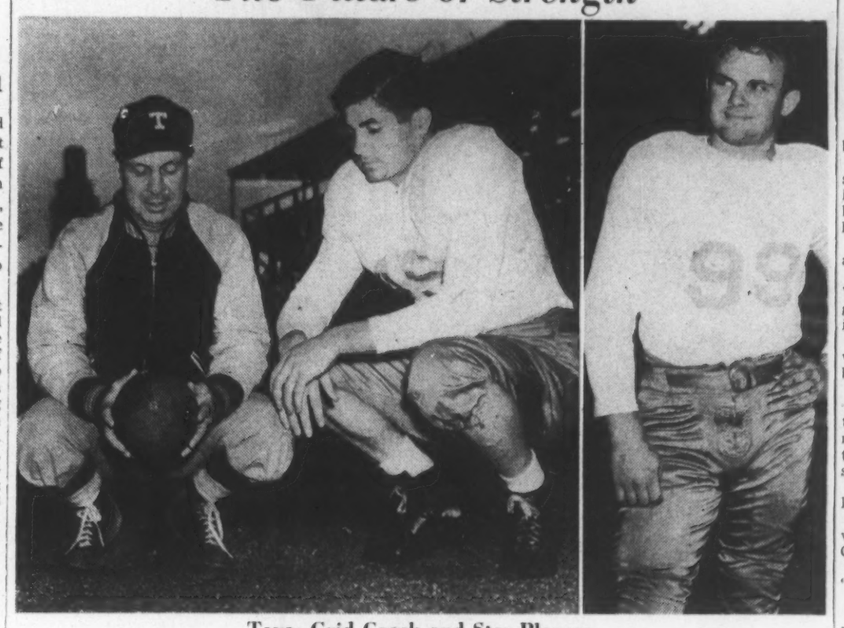
National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	88	49	.642	
St. Louis	86	49	.637	1
Cincinnati	74	61	.548	13
Pittsburgh	73	62	.541	14
New York	63	70	.474	23
Chicago	63	75	.457	25½
Boston	55	78	.414	31
Philadelphia	38	96	.284	38½

Results Sept. 10

Boston 4, Cincinnati 1 (15 inns.).
Pittsburgh 10, New York 7.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 4.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 3.

Two Pillars of Strength



Texas Grid Coach and Star Players

Left to right: Coach Dana X. Bible talking with Capt. Pete Layden, and Jack Crain. These two backs are expected to carry much of the Longhorn load on the gridiron this coming season. Both are versatile members of Coach Bible's backfield.

Definite 'On to California' Feeling on Austin Campus

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—The brightest bud in the Rose Bowl field is blossoming in the Lone Star State this year. It is Coach Dana X. Bible's University of Texas. Here on the Austin campus Coach Bible has veteran material three and four deep for every position, and while there are many milestones to be passed before a Rose Bowl bid will be forthcoming, there is definitely an "On to California" feeling in the air.

Ironically, it was Coach Bible's Longhorns that deprived this state of having a representative at the last Rose Bowl game. His charges bowled over Texas A. & M. College in that team's last game of the season, halting a two-year winning streak that had stretched to 19 games.

Many Reserves

Except for a half a dozen men, several of lesser importance, Coach Bible has the same squad that stopped the Aggies and won eight of 10 games last year, including victories over some of the best out-of-state teams in the nation. For every man lost there are between four and six players ready to fill the holes.

Coach Bible in the usual doleful manner of gridiron coaches is tactfully silent about his wealth of material, but it is a safe guess that in all of his 28 years of coaching at Mississippi (1913-15), Louisiana State (1916), Texas A. & M. (1917-28), University of Nebraska (1929-36) and Texas, there have never been brighter prospects. And that is no discredit to his many great teams—two unbeaten and unscored on machines at Texas A. & M. College and some of the best combinations in the Mid West during his eight years at Nebraska.

Steers' Chances

If you ask Coach Bible about the Steers' chances he will point out that he is concerned about filling the center position, that Texas has one of the toughest schedules in this section and that Texas will be the team at which all opponents will be pointing, since it is the favorite.

But on the credit side of the ledger are these figures:

Nineteen lettermen.

Two of the best backs in the nation.

A line from end to guard that cannot be matched in this section.

Bible's two pillars of strength in the backfield are Jack Crain, a 170-pound spark from Nacona who earns his way through school by selling cowboy boots, and Pete Layden, a hefty, 190-pound triple-threater.

More adjectives have been sprinkled in the Southwest around Crain's name than any other football hero in the history of football in this section. A trick runner, Cowboy Jack, as nonchalantly as if he were handling a branding iron, has pulled many a game out of the fire for the Longhorns by twisting, touchdown runs during his two seasons on the college gridiron. They call him in Texas "the Nacona nugget."

High Average

While Crain is the spectacular, Layden is the dependable. It will be on his shoulders that passing and kicking duties will be placed. His running average last season was one of the highest in the circuit. Both Crain and Layden are considered All-America material.

Coach Bible's starting backfield is expected to be composed of Crain, Layden, Vernon Martin, and Noble Doss, his starting four last season. The second backfield, only a shade below the first-stringers in ability, probably will be composed of three more lettermen and a sophomore. Spec Sanders, R. L. Hawkins and Ralph Park are the lettermen and Spot Collins, the first-year man.

The material doesn't stop there, however. Bible has on hand eight more backs, all of whom are far above average in ability. With this backfield wealth, Longhorn coaches will be able to put on the gridiron four complete backfields. This, Coach Bible may do, since he followed the system of sending in a fresh team every quarter during most of Texas' games last season.

May Shift Mauldin

The biggest concern in the Longhorn camp is the center job. Glenn Jackson, last year's regular pivot man, graduated and two substitutes, on whom Bible was depending, have joined the armed forces. To fill the gap, Bible may shift Stanley Mauldin from tackle. Mauldin lettered at tackle last season, but has had experience at the center spot. Alternates will be selected from four first-year candidates and several squadmen.

For the other line posts there are three ends, four tackles and four guards who lettered last year returning, besides a host of material up from the freshman squad.

Five out-of-state universities are on the Longhorns' schedule, bringing the Longhorns against representatives from all sections except teams in the North, Mid West and the East. The schedule is:

Sept. 27—University of Colorado at Boulder.
Oct. 4—Louisiana State University at Austin; Oct. 11—University of Oklahoma at Dallas; Oct. 18—University of Arkansas at Austin; Oct. 25—Rice Institute at Austin.
Nov. 1—Southern Methodist University at Dallas; Nov. 8—Baylor University at Waco; Nov. 15—Texas Christian University at Austin; Nov. 27—Texas A. & M. College at College Station.
Dec. 6—University of Oregon at Austin.

J. H.

Finnish Athletes Lost in Action

HELSINKI (AP)—Two of Finland's outstanding athletes, Kalle Jalkanen, skier, and Kalle Jarvinen, shotputter, were killed in action on the Karelian Isthmus Sept. 5, it has been announced.

Jalkanen, former world champion cross-country skier, scored a notable victory in the 1936 Olympics when he came from behind in anchor position to beat Norway in the 40-kilometer relay race.

Jarvinen was the oldest of three athletic brothers. His best-known brother is Matti, who hurled the javelin 251 feet, six inches, in 1934 for a world record. In the 1936 Olympics Matti Jarvinen walked away with the championship. The other Jarvinen is Akilles, who finished second in the 1936 Olympic decathlon. Their father, Werner, was Finland's first Olympic performer of note.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 10

International League
Semifinal Playoffs
Newark 7, Rochester 0.
Montreal 7, Buffalo 0.

American Association
Semifinal Playoffs
Louisville 7, Minneapolis 5.
Kansas City 11, Columbus 6.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 8-0, Portland 1-7 (second game, 7 innings).
Sacramento 2, Hollywood 1.
San Diego 3, Oakland 4.
San Francisco-Seattle, doubleheader—rain.

Texas League
Semifinal Playoffs
Tulsa 2, Shreveport 0.
Dallas at Houston—rain.

Southern Association
Semifinal Playoffs
Chattanooga 7, Atlanta 2.
Nashville 1, New Orleans 0.

Eastern League
Final Playoffs
Williamsport at Elmira—rain.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
New York	93	46	.669	
Boston	73	66	.525	20
Chicago	72	68	.514	21½
Cleveland	67	69	.493	24½
Detroit	67	72	.482	26
St. Louis	61	75	.449	30½
Philadelphia	60	78	.435	32½
Washington	58	77	.430	33

Results Sept. 10

Boston 11, Detroit 2.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 12, Washington 4.
Only games scheduled.

Okeson States Stop Watch To Fix New Rule

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Signals off, men! There's nothing wrong with the new unlimited substitution rule in college football that precise stop-watch officiating can't fix.

That's the word today from Walter R. Okeson, Chairman of the Football Rules Committee, with a supporting chorus from Fritz Crisler, of Michigan, head of the Football Coaches' Association, and Lou Little of Columbia, No. 1 man in the Coaches' Rules Committee.

The misunderstandings, as Okeson terms them, which arose when substitutions dragged out the Chicago and New York All-Star games interminably are due to failure to study the rule, and specifically one of its clauses, with due care.

Penalty Clause

"Substitutions," says Okeson, "may be made at any time but they can be made without penalty only when time is out. . . When, for instance, the watch is stopped by an incomplete pass, ball going out of bounds, etc., substitutions can be made without penalty. But if the attacking team fails to get the ball in play within 25 seconds after the referee has placed it, that team will be penalized. If the defending team tends to cause delay by sending in a substitute as play is about to be started, it is penalized. . . .

"In short, if there are no substitutions, 25 seconds may be consumed in putting the ball in play. And if there are substitutions, not a second more is permitted."

Press Survey

An Associated Press survey of more than a dozen leading coaches throughout the country finds the majority willing to go along.

Jimmy Phelan of Washington says "I voted for it, I'm definitely for it, and if it slows up play, I'll be disappointed." Bernie Bierman of Minnesota (which may not need any substitutes) also feels the change "is going to be a good one."

Harry Stuhldreher of Wisconsin believes the coaches "will control it," while Dana Bible of Texas and Bob Zuppke of Illinois stress the importance of the 25-second clause, and Bible adds he is sure the rule will cut down on injuries. Bill Alexander of Georgia Tech, Frank Thomas of Alabama, Wallace Wade of Duke and Frank Leahy of Notre Dame prefer to withhold judgment until the season starts.

Oddities

Vic Lombardi, pitching for Johnstown in the Penn State, fanned 193 in 117⅔ innings.

* * *

Umpires in the International League next year are to wear blue windpads. Roy Van Graflan introduced the blue pad this year and it made a hit. It dispels the glare for both pitcher and batter.

* * *

Ted Williams has gone hitless fewer times than Joe Di Maggio this season.

* * *

Jim Poole and his two sons, Jim Junior, and Phil, were all in the line-up for the Fort Pierce Club of the Florida East Coast League this season.

* * *

In the spring and early season Bill Nicholson was the slugging star of the Cubs. In the midseason he went hitless 24 times at bat.

Cubs Get Gornicki

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs announce the purchase of Henry Gornicki, a right-handed pitcher from the St. Louis Cardinals. Gornicki, who won 12 and lost 10 games for Rochester of the International League, is scheduled to report to the Cubs after the International League playoffs.

Busy Barbee

COLORADO SPRINGS (AP)—Billy Barbee, a Colorado Springs fireman, won a degree at Colorado College and even found time to make a letter in tennis.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

In the Red Sox Dugout

Ted Williams, who had been talking with a newspaperman near the bat rack, went back to his favorite seat on the farther end of the bench.

"He wants me to go to the World Series with him and maybe write some stuff for his paper," the young Red Sox slugger told a couple of his team mates. "I'd like to do it, but I've already planned to go on a barnstorming trip right after the season closes. I told him I'd let him know later."

"It should be a good series," said another baseball writer.

"Yes, sir, it'll be a honey!" said Williams, pounding a fist into his glove. "Especially if Brooklyn gets in there."

"But I think the Cardinals would give the Yankees a better battle," broke in Joe Cronin.

"Why?" Ted asked.

"Because they've got two or three left-handed pitchers who might give those New York hitters a little trouble," the Red Sox skipper answered.

"Who's their best lefty?" Williams wanted to know.

"I'd say White," said Mike Ryba, who knows every player in the Cardinal chain by his first name.

"How fast is he?" asked Ted. "Is he as fast as Newhouser?"

"Yes, I think faster," said Ryba.

"Is this Pollet fast?" went on Williams.

"No, not very quick," answered Mike. "But he goes about six-two in socks and has good control. That big kid looks like quite a pitcher to me."

"And don't forget the Cards also have Lanier, Warneke and Krist around to do a lot of pitching," added Cronin, as he climbed the dugout steps.

"What makes you think the Dodgers will bother the Yankees?" the scribe pointed at Williams.

"Well, I think Wyatt and Higbe are great pitchers," said Ted. "And a few of the guys on that club are handy at the plate, too—Reiser, Medwick, Camilli and Walker."

"How do you know the Cardinals aren't going to sneak in?" asked Ryba. "The Dodgers may have half a dozen games to play with the Phillies, but they've also got to finish touring the West."

"That's true, that's true," nodded the young outfielder. "But those Brooks are ahead today, and the time is getting short. That old clock is running out. You can't win any after Sept. 28. They slam the door right in your face."

"Is it an advantage to clinch the pennant two or three weeks before the end of the race, like the Yanks have?" Ryba was asked.

"Why certainly," Mike said. "It gives the manager a chance to rest his regulars."

"But do they really need a rest?" the writer asked. "Aren't they in top shape by September?"

"Yes, of course," put in Tom Daly. "But an older player finds his feet getting heavy near the end of the race and a short rest can do him a lot of good."

"But isn't it true that if a player lets down late in the season, it isn't easy for him to get keyed up again for the series?" the scribe asked.

"Yes, that could happen," admitted Ryba. "But I'm not saying it's a good idea for a club to lay off right up until a day or two before the series. I'm saying that the Yankees, for instance, can be in better shape for the series if they rest their older regulars for a week or so, and then put them back in about six or seven days before series time and let them get the feel of things. Give them a rest, but also give them time to get keyed up again."

"How about the two days between the end of the season and the start of the series?" said the writer. "Doesn't that give a club time to relax?"

"Maybe," said Ryba. "But it's a different kind of relax. And besides, you can't say the club is idle, because it always practices at least a couple of hours each day.

"Anyhow," concluded Mike, "this long rest has worked all right for the Yanks. They get it every year, but you haven't seen them fold up in a series lately, have you?"

Iowans Average 23 Players Per Football Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Iron Men may be forged in some of the big football games, like the two victories over Notre Dame, but the fact remains that Dr. Eddie Anderson of the University of Iowa has used an average of 23 players per contest in his two seasons.

He was more liberal with use of players in 1940, when the average was 26 per game, than in 1939 when the average was 20, it is revealed by a check of the line-ups.

However, Iowa beat Notre Dame in 1939 and 1940 with 15 players in each game. There were eight full-time performers two years ago and seven at South Bend last fall when Iowa won, 7-0.

Fewest number of players competed in the 1939 Purdue game, when 14 men participated in the 4-0 Iowa victory and eight went the full route. Iowa used only 17 in the win over Minnesota in 1939.

The South Dakota game of last fall gave the reserves their greatest chance, when 43 men appeared in the line-up. But the Hawkeyes played 32 in the win over Illinois, while 26 got in the Purdue game and 24 each in the Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska contests.

The 60-minute athletes were most prominent in 1939, when there were eight in the Purdue and Notre Dame games, six in the Minnesota contest, and five in the Northwestern affair. The seven in the Notre Dame game led the 1940 record, followed by three against Indiana.

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'The Wookey' in New York Premiere—Boston Art and Stage News

Battle of Britain Provides Background for New War Play

By John Beaufort

New York

"The Wookey," by Frederick Hazlitt Brennan, is the first dramatization of Britain's battle to reach the stage in New York. M-G-M paid a large sum for the screen rights and presumably is backing Edgar Selwyn in his elaborate and expensive production, which opened at the Plymouth Theater, Wednesday night. The theme of the play is symbolized in the person of 'Orace Wookey, a London waterfront Cockney whose mounting ire over the German siege as it destroys his home and members of his family gradually conquers his determination not to co-operate with the British Government.

Through sight and sound, the Plymouth stage reproduces the frenzy and fury, the wailing and destruction, the bombing and terror that are war. To see a husband lose his wife, a wife lose her husband, to see a young girl driven almost to mental unbalance and a home misshapen by bombs must move the most stolid, especially when such conditions are being reported daily.

Mr. Brennan has written some robustly funny lines and has reported with probable accuracy. But the function of the drama is not merely to record. Especially when he tackles such a big subject, the dramatist's responsibility requires that he relate and integrate his material; that he find if possible a meaning, a relation in values, or at least in emotions between what is happening to the characters and its intended significance for those watching and listening. The things that count are the words spoken on the stage, not the effects invisibly achieved behind the scenes.

* * *

The physical realism of Jo Mielziner's settings—the Wookey parlor and backyard, the scene of the Wookey's house in ruins against a ghastly red sky fingered with searchlights, and, finally, the Wookey basement—is meticulous. But as backgrounds to a play that is sufficiently pointed, they become suddenly disproportionate and intrusive. The cruel screech of a falling bomb followed by its "er-r-r-r-mp," recorded by an actual London air raid, may be admitted as contributing to authenticity in illusion. But when such a sound effect distracts from rather than contributes to a play, it becomes illusion self-betrayed.

The central situation in Mr Brennan's play is indicated in this speech by the loyal Mrs. Wookey: "If Downing Street would only listen to Mr. Wookey, it would save itself all this muckin' abaht." Because Downing Street will not listen, the irate Wookey breaks with the Government and refuses to help it with the war that is just beginning. This sort of sententious, cocksure independence is funny for a time. It is amusing to watch The Wookey's triumphant return after a hard trip towing his junk barge. How the women fetch his tea and his slippers! How the jabber stops when 'Orace Wookey speaks moderately the command: "Less of it."

But though he begins by seeming a lovable, barrel-chested, salty codger, Mr. Wookey gradually comes to represent that arch tyrant, the domestic fascist. One cannot accept Mr. Brennan's thesis that the Mr. Wookeys are going to save England without noting that Wookeyism has also contributed to the lethargy and the "muddling through" which Wookey abhors. This is not spoken as political opinion but as a response to "The Wookey" in the theater. One might even understand the main character if this were tragic satire.

Edmund Gwenn suggests the steady, rolling progress of a tugboat as he moves about the stage. He is an actor of honesty and resource but as the play founders, Mr. Gwenn's Wookey appears to lose his sea legs and salty manner until, in the final scene, the bluff denial of emotion with a series of snorts and grimaces indicates that even a good actor may be at the mercy of his part.

* * *

Heather Angel paints a powerful portrait of Primrose Wookey, a woman who seems actually to be experiencing warfare. Norah Howard gives us in Mrs. Wookey a woman of courage and self-respect without hypocrisy. Under Robert Sinclair's direction, the other characters are played for the most part capably by Carol Goodner, Horace McNally, Henry Mowbray, George Sturgeon, Neil Fitzgerald, and Olive Reeves-Smith. There was a good deal of shouting last night, occasioned perhaps by a first performance and by the occasional interruption of the sound effects. Some details appear still to need working out.

Mr. Brennan has written a play which possesses moments of both humor and pathos. But by seeming to write for effect rather than from conviction, by stressing melodramatic and sentimental elements, by allowing physical assets to become the main show, by overstressing profanity and vulgarity, by digressing from even the loose theme, Mr. Brennan had trifled with a subject of deep concern to the world. The Battle of Britain is reduced to a sham battle in a sham play. "Too much gabble gabble," as Mr. Wookey would say, "It ain't British"—or good drama, either.

President's Message At State and Orpheum

Loew's State and Orpheum theaters will arrange their shows tonight to include a broadcast of President Roosevelt's radio address to the nation.

This effort to bring to the movie-going public an important radio speech is the second of its kind made so far. President Roosevelt's Fourth-of-July address was broadcast from Loew stages at the suggestion of Defense Commissioner Mayor LaGuardia.

Vandamm

Helen Hayes

Star of Maxwell Anderson's new play, "Candle In the Wind," coming Monday to the Colonial.

'The Wookey'

Play in three acts by Frederick Hazlitt Brennan, directed by Robert Sinclair. Scenery designed and lighted by Jo Mielziner. Presented by Edgar Selwyn, at the Plymouth Theater, beginning on Sept. 10. The cast is as follows:

Ernie Wookey	George Sturgeon
Aunt Gen	Carol Goodner
Mrs. Wookey	Norah Howard
Primrose Wookey	Heather Angel
Constable Simpson	Henry Mowbray
Wait Gibbs	Neil Fitzgerald
Mr. Wookey	Edmund Gwenn
Rory McSwiggin	Horace McNally
Cousin Hector	Victor Beecroft
Mr. Archibald	Byron Russell
A. R. P. Warden	Roland Bottomly
Dr. Lewisohn	Everett Ripley
First Boy	George Wilson
Second Boy	Gilbert Russell
Third Boy	John Moore
First Girl	Grace Collins
Second Girl	Cora Smith
The Vack Lady	Olive Reeves-Smith
The Curate	Sean Dillon
First-aid Man	Harry Sothern
Messenger	Allen Shaw
Subaltern	Gilbert Russell
Colonel Glenn	Charles Francis
Navvies	John Trevor
	Milton Blumenthal

German Radio Announcer: Allen Shaw

D'Oyly Carte Schedule

The D'Oyly Carte Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company, which is still carrying on despite the war, is spending the present week in Glasgow and will also be there next week. The following fortnight will find the company in Aberdeen; the first half of October, in Newcastle, and the second half of the month in Leeds. The week of Nov. 3 is scheduled for Sheffield, the weeks of Nov. 10 and 17 for Manchester, and the last week in November and the first week of December for Birmingham. The fortnight beginning Dec. 8 is to be spent in Blackpool. A month has been marked down for Liverpool, beginning with the week of Dec. 22 and running through the week of Jan. 12.

Final Week at Skowhegan

As the final offering of their forty-first consecutive season, the Lakewood Players will present next week the Victorian thriller, "Gas Light," by Patrick Hamilton. In the cast will be Ann Mason, Grant Mills, Owen Coll, Margaret Hamilton and Elaine Perry.

Eileen Darby-Graphic House

Edmund Gwenn

In "The Wookey," play at the Plymouth in New York.

Films at the Telepix

"Great Guns," a film dealing with the workings of a munitious factory, will be one of the principal items on the program of short features at the Telepix Theater beginning Friday. Other features to be shown will be John Nesbitt's account of strange wills, a screen visit to the Hayden Planetarium, a new "Information Please" film, Skinnay Ennis and his orchestra, "Journeys in Tunisia," a Disney cartoon, and half an hour of newsreels.

Hollywood Plans

Warners have acquired the film rights to Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes' story, "The Speckled Band." Tom McKnight has been assigned to prepare the script.

* * *

Harry Langdon is to star in a series of comedies for Monogram. Charlie Rogers will be teamed with him. The first of the films, "Here We Go Again," is scheduled to go into production this month.

Forecast Exhibition at Vose's Shows Work of Many Artists

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street, there is a miscellaneous exhibition of pictures by artists, most of whom will probably have solo displays in the course of the season.

In recent years the Vose Galleries have made a point of showing pictures by both instructors and students of the Boston Museum School. They have provided us with sufficient material to reveal what influences prevail, in what way the pupils are most strongly impressed by their teachers. We see also at the Vose displays the tendencies of the artists once they have gone forth on their own, received commissions, and responded to the influences of the world outside.

* * *

Karl Zerbe is an important artist in Boston. His pictures are painted in a personal idiom. He is linked with the Expressionists of the Continent, who in turn were inspired by Van Gogh, Matisse, Cézanne. The Expressionists refused to be restrained by a technical theory; they twisted their tubes of paint into fantastic forms. In their hands color became a substance which precipitated moods, created atmospheric effects, promoted crescendos of feeling. Expressionists broke down conventions of coloring, burst the boundaries of outline, disdained measurable dimensions and shapes. When need be, they let the color overrun the contour, splattered surfaces.

Expressionist pictures may follow the primitive way of seeing things; they may avoid niceties. They proceed on a system of logic which is peculiar to the performer. But when emulators appear on the scene, we realize that even individualistic style may become communal. Zerbe's peculiarly Zerbeish moods are discernible in the work of younger performers in this group at Vose's. Mr. Zerbe has not only broken an old tradition, but he has initiated a new one.

Willard Cummings, who is in his middle twenties, has to his credit already a large repertoire of personal portraits. The still-life by him at Vose's is particularly welcome, for it eliminates that intrusive consideration of likeness which so often puts us off our track. His still-life discloses his tendency to follow outstanding Parisians. In this piece, it is Dunoyer de Segonzac, whose brush has such frictional quality that sparks must fly when he paints. Mr. Cummings strives for the same effect, but the conviction of the master is lacking.

A landscape signed "Iodice" is small, succinct and exclamatory. All the pictures at Vose's show the stenographic tendency among our painters. Paul Sample is as spare as the others, but not so wayward. His water colors show reserve and patience. The method can be made to serve all temperaments.

* * *

Matthew William Boylan recalls the Iacovleff era at the Museum School. The Russian, who had himself gone through radical changes of style in departing from Russian realism, tended toward simplification and etherealization. His students were interested in character and like the teacher traveled far and wide in search of interesting native types.

In the water color room is a picture by the Californian, Millard Sheets. Entitled "Rooftop Romance" it depicts a group of tenements in a city, illuminated at night. Mr. Sheets makes an interesting pattern of the contours. While some co-exhibitors slur over edges, Mr. Sheets employs them sensitively.

Other exhibitors at Vose's are Jay Connaway, who shows a realistic marine; Henrieta Hoopes of Delaware, whose light, flowery water color is pleasant; Mrs. S. M Roberts, Edna Hibbell, Olive Brush, Ann Peterson, Francis Gyra; John McCoy, and Peter Dubaniewicz.

Detail From 'Kukan'

Film about China to open the season at the Fine Arts Theater on Sept. 24.

On the Stage

With 12,000 subscribers already enrolled for the coming season, Boston leads all subscription cities, according to Rebekah Hobbs, subscription manager for the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. From other sources it is heard that an advance sale of $21,000 has been piled up for the Boston engagement of "Candle in the Wind" at the Colonial, the first play to be offered in the subscription series. For those who wish to take advantage of the subscription plan, the office of the Theater Guild and Theater Society at 100 Boylston Street will remain open until Sept. 27.

* * *

The Tributary Theater's production of the rarely played "King John" is scheduled to open at Jordan Hall on Oct. 17. The production is under the direction of Eliot Duvey.

Plays in Prospect

Candle in the Wind—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Sept. 15, for two weeks. Play by Maxwell Anderson, starring Helen Hayes, and presented jointly by the Theater Guild and the Playwrights' Company as the first offering in the series of six subscription plays. Alfred Lunt is staging the production; settings are by Jo Mielziner. The play, which is in prose, has a setting in Occupied France. Cast includes Stiano Braggiotti, Evelyn Varden, Leona Roberts, Minnie Dupree, Justina Wayne, Robert Harrison, Lotte Lenya, Kund Kruger, and others. Production in preparation for New York.

Native Son—At the Majestic, beginning Monday, for two weeks. Drama by Paul Green and Richard Wright, adapted from Mr. Wright's novel of the same name, beginning a long tour under auspices of the Mercury Theater in association with Bern Bernard. The play had a run in New York last spring.

Viva O'Brien—At the Shubert, beginning Sept 25. Latin American musical with a book by Billy K. and Elinor Wells, score by Marie Grever, Mexican composer, lyrics by Raymond Leveen, and sets by Clark Robinson. Chester Hale, director of the dancing, is associated in the production with John Hickey and Mr. Robinson. Featured players are Russ Brown, Marie Nash, and Mildred Watson. One scene is described as an indoor aquacade, with diving from a 30-foot tower into a nine-feet tank. Production in preparation for New York.

Arsenic and Old Lace—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Sept. 29, for two weeks. Comedy-mystery by Joseph Kesselring, produced by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, offered as the second in the series of subscription plays. The play is still running in New York, with a second company in Chicago. The Boston company will include Laura Hope Crews, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr.

The Doctor's Dilemma—At the Shubert, beginning Oct. 6, for two weeks. Katharine Cornell in her own production of the play by Shaw, directed by Guthrie McClintic, and provided with settings by Donald Oenslager. With two exceptions, the cast will be the same as it was when the New York run ended. Gina Malo succeeds Margaret Curtis and Gregory Peck replaces David Orrick. Raymond Massey, who was in the company during much of the New York engagement, had departed before the end of the run.

Let's Face It—At the Colonial, beginning Thursday, Oct. 9. Musical comedy with songs by Cole Porter and book by Herbert and Dorothy Fields. Cast includes Danny Kaye, Eve Arden, Benny Baker, Mary Jane Walsh, and Sunny O'Dea. The producers are Vinton Freedley, W. Horace Schmidlapp, and Richard W. Krakeur. Production in preparation for New York.

Blithe Spirit—At the Wilbur, beginning Oct. 13, for two weeks. Farce by Noel Coward, presented by John Wilson. Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonore Corbett, and Mildred Natwick head the cast. In preparation for New York.

Crazy House—At the Shubert, beginning Oct. 20. Musical intended as successor to "Hellzapoppin." Songs by Jack Yellen and Sammy Fain. Ole Olsen, Chich Joohnson and Carmen Miranda head the cast. Production in preparation for New York.

Macbeth—Maurice Evans' revival of the Shakespearean play, beginning Oct. 27, with himself as Macbeth, Judith Anderson as Lady Macbeth, Viola Keats as Lady Macduff, Herbert Rudley as Macduff, Staats Cotsworth as Banquo, and Harry Irvine as Duncan. Production in preparation for New York.

Dance Notes

The Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, announces its annual Dance Theater Subscription Series, consisting of eight recitals in the Theresa L. Kaufman Auditorium on Sunday afternoons at 3:30, as follows: Louis Horst, and members of Martha Graham's Concert Group, in a lecture-demonstration, Nov. 2; Eugene Loring, Nov. 16; Carmalita Maracci, Dec. 7; Hanya Holm and Group, Dec. 14; Six Dancers and Groups—Elizabeth Waters, Nelle Fisher, Welland Lathrop, and three others to be announced, Jan. 18; Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, and Group, date to be announced; Virginia Johnson, date to be announced; and one other recital to be announced.

* * *

The Kamin Dance Bookshop has changed its location to 1329 Sixth Avenue at Fifty-fourth Street, New York.

* * *

Barbara Morgan's book on Martha Graham, recording her dance repertory in photographs, will be ready late in September. Sixteen of Miss Graham's dances are presented in their entirety. There is an article by Miss Graham, a biographical sketch by George Beiswanger, a body of choreographic material by Louis Horst, and an introduction and a discussion of dance photography by Miss Morgan. The price is $6. Publishers: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, New York.

* * *

A. S. Barnes is pubishing a book by Walter Terry, dance critic of the New York Herald-Tribune, to be called "Invitation to Dance," which will be off the presses later in the month.

Movie Men in Navy

Navy Department records show that a number of prominent men in the films have volunteered for service with the Navy or have entered the Naval Reserve where they are subject to call to active duty at any time.

Several weeks ago it was announced that Robert Montgomery had entered active service with the Navy as a lieutenant, being commissioned in the Naval Reserve. Later his transfer to duty in London was announced. Lieut. Montgomery, incidentally, avoided publicity and declined to be interviewed.

Gene Markey, producer and writer for the films, is serving as a lieutenant commander. He, too, is a reservist on active duty.

Wayne Morris is in the Naval service as a lieutenant, junior grade, serving as a member of the Southern California Aviation Cadet Selection Board.

Others who are members of the Naval Reserve subject to call are: Lieutenant Commander Wallace Beery, an aviator volunteer; Lieut. (junior grade) Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.; Lieutenant Commander Lloyd Bacon, a director for Warner Brothers; Lieutenant Commander John Ford, a Twentieth-Century Fox director; and Lieut. Gregg Toland, one of the leading cinematographers.

AMUSEMENTS

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A GEORGE S. KAUFMAN production
"MR. BIG"
A New Comedy
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MYSTERY! COMEDY! THRILLS and LAUGHS!
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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LIFE WITH FATHER
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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—"Hold On to Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks, and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Stage Door," Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. 3:25, 6:25, 9:20. "Proud Valley," Paul Robeson. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05.

Fenway—"The Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles, Ellen Drew and Phillip Terry. 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "World Premiere," John Barrymore, Frances Farmer. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 9:53 a. m., 1:21, 4:49, 8:17. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 11:09 a. m., 2:37, 6:05, 9:33.

Kenmore—"Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2:15, 6:10, 8:10. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Personal appearance of Walter Abel at 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Modern—"Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. "Passage from Hong Kong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—"When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 9:05 a.m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10:15. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:35. President's speech at 10 p. m.

Paramount—"The Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles, Ellen Drew and Philip Terry. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:45, 8:35. "World Premiere," John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol and Mildred Coles. 9:45 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:20, 10:15. Lage Shaw. 11 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:40. President's Speech at 10 p. m.

Scollay—"Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. 10:10 a. m., 1:50, 5:30, 9:10. "Passage from Hong Kong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 12:40, 4:20, 8.

South Station Theater—Raymond Gram Swing. Counterfeit Money. "Those We Love," travel, Tunisia Fly Casting. Mack Sennett Comedy. Latest news and other subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 10:15. "Blondie in Society," 1:35, 5, 8:20. President's Speech at 10 p. m.

Telepix—"Lowell Thomas on American Sea Power." "So You Think You Know Music." "T. V. A." "Mack Bennett Comedy." "Travel." Disney Cartoon, and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Citadel of Crime," Robert Armstrong. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Wings in the Dark," Cary Grant, Myrna Loy. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Tremont—"And the Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 12:55, 5:30, 8:45. "Intermezzo," Ingrid Bergman and Leslie Howard. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20.

Uptown—"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20. "Manpower," George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Reluctant Dragon." "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. 2 and 8. **Regent**: "Affectionately Yours." Dennis Morgan and Merle Oberon. "Flying Wild." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "That Uncertain Feeling." Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Dressed to Kill." 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 3:45, 6:50, 9:45. **Brookline Village**: "For Beauty's Sake." Marjorie Weaver. 1:50, 5:12, 8:09. "The Get-Away." Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 3:43, 6:40, 9:44.

Cleveland Circle: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Manpower." George Raft, Marlene Dietrich. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:41, 9:41. "The Getaway." Robert Sterling. 2, 8. **Harvard**: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8. **University**: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "The Great Swindle." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Under Age." Nan Grey and Alan Baxter. "Paper Bullets," Joan Woodbury. 2. Evenings 7-11. **Strand**: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable. 3:30, 9:04. "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:54, 7:34.

EGGLESTON SQUARE—Eggleston: "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne. "West Point." Anne Shirley and Dick Carlson. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 3:09, 9:21. "Affectionately Yours." Dennis Morgan and Merle Oberon. 1:40, 7:52. **Park**: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Topper Returns." 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "There's Magic in Music." Susanna Foster and Allan Jones. "The Round-Up." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne and Bette Field. "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero.

Hyde Park: "Lady Eve." Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Emergency Landing." Carole Hughes. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 2:30, 8:15. "Power Dive." Richard Arlen. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Long Voyage Home." John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell. "Her First Romance." Edith Fellows. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "For Beauty's Sake." 1:50, 5, 8:13. "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.

Mystic: "Shining Victory." James Stephenson and G. Fitzgerald. 2:05, 8:30. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:30, 7, 9:55.

Maplewood: "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Too Many Blondes." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Orpheum: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Broadway Limited." Victor McLaglen and Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Kisses for Breakfast." 1:55, 7:50. "Manpower." George Raft, Edward G. Robinson and Marlene Dietrich. 3:20, 9:10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Three Sons o' Guns." Wayne Morris. 1:45. "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:07, 9:22.

MEDFORD—Fellway: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Brid. Came C.O.D." Bette Davis. 3:45, 8:20. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling. 2:30, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "West Point Widow." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. 3:35, 9:35. "People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Angels with Broken Wings." Binnie Barnes and G. Roland. "Double Cross."

Strand: "Man Power." Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and J. Wyatt.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. "Scattergood Baines." Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. "Scattergood Baines." Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "Great Guy." James Cagney. "I'll Sell My Life." Rose Hobart and Michael Whalen. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers and Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

Central: "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. "Thieves Fall Out." Edward Albert and Joan Leslie. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Arizona." Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Man Who Lost Himself." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Night Train." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Adventure in Washington." Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Raze in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Shadows on the Stairs." Frieda Inescort and Paul Cavanagh. 2:00, 8:09. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:21, 9:26.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable. "Three Sons o' Guns." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Murder Among Friends." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "Invisible Woman." John Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Magic in Music." Allan Jones. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "She Knew All the Answers." Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "You're in the Army Now." Wallace Ford. "Son of the Navy." Jean Parker and James Dunn. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 3:26, 8:03. "Double Date." Edmund Lowe and Una Merkel. 2:16, 6:48, 9:47.

Commerce and Finance

Forecast Sees Corn, Wheat Crops Far Above 10-Year Average

Business and Industry

Fundamental Changes in U. S. Economy Seen Due to Defense

First of two articles on how defense moves are causing fundamental reorganization of whole American economy.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the constant increase in the scope of the defense program and the authority of the officials who direct it, it begins to shape up as a fundamental economic and political revolution. While public attention in recent weeks has been largely concentrated on the two controversial questions—whether defense should have a single czar and whether defense business can be spread out by sub-contracting, etc., so as to head off "priorities unemployment"—the power of the defense authorities has been swiftly extending further and further into the whole mesh of the American economic system, and the groundwork laid for such a reorganization and rationalization of the American economy that after the emergency is over a return to the pre-defense system is rapidly becoming incredible.

If these moves have escaped general public attention, it has perhaps been because they have been piecemeal, each related to a specific situation, each applying only to certain segments of the economy or to certain industrial or commercial professions—and all coming so fast there has been no time to add them up to their full meaning.

Evidences of Drastic Change

To cite some of these, and more or less at random:

Priorities Regulation Number 1 of August 28 made it mandatory on all manufacturers and producers to accept defense orders (subject to a few specific limitations). This is far-reaching because it is frank and to the point. It has been mandatory ever since the defense program started for producers to take defense orders but only in the sense that if they refused them, either they could be choked by pressure and priorities, or the government could step in and take the plant. Now they have to take the order anyway. Legal basis for such an order may be questionable but its direct power is sure-fire and immediate.

Priorities Regulation Number 1 also makes acceptance of defense orders mandatory "even if acceptance of these orders will prevent, or delay, deliveries on non-defense orders or defense orders with lower preference ratings. This cuts straight athwart the sanctity of contract which the Constitution is supposed to protect and relegates all non-defense industry to the role of children picking up crumbs of left-over production capacity from their suppliers. For instance it raises particular havoc with the scheduling of two major mass production industries — automobiles and chemicals. Neither, now, can plan any non-defense production with the slightest certainty of getting raw materials on schedule. It reduces to meaninglessness, for instance, the recent projected percentage figures of scheduled ouput reduction of automobiles; at any time orders with higher priorities can be cut in ahead of the motor industry's orders for steel, non-ferrous metals, or any other staple.

Owner of Raw Materials

For another thing, the defense commission is rapidly extending its priorities system to apply to rate of use as well as quantity. This means that if an industry gets a priority for a certain quantity of material, it can no longer get as much of this as far ahead as possible, "just in case." It can take it only at a prescribed rate. Further, the authorities are now conducting an enormous census of industrial inventories. This means that if an industry has been forehanded and accumulated inventory it may either have to go without further supplies until its inventories are nearly used up, or it may have its stocks commandeered or requisitioned.

In addition, the defense authorities are rapidly becoming the Nation's largest owners in fee simple of raw materials, through the stockpile program. This is a powerful weapon of control, though not so intended, and one which will steadily grow more powerful as private inventories become subject to minute and intricate scheduling by the defense authorities, and the growing government stockpiles become the only source of mobile commodity reserves. During the World War, the War Industries Board sometimes used as a final means of coercion the withholding by the Railroad Administration of freight cars from a recalcitrant manufacturer. This time commodities can be used in the same way, and much more smoothly.

For another thing, it looks as though the new Supply Priorities Allocation Board will not only allocate raw materials among the contesting claims of Army, Navy, and defense industry, but will also allocate and ration them among nondefense industries. Such control is virtually all-powerful, and within a short time there will hardly be a factory or shop in the United States which will be independent of such control.

Again, the defense authorities are beginning to put pressure on industry to standardize and simplify its products. Such pressure, once accepted, can be extended and probably will have to be extended throughout industry. In 1918, for instance, the War Industries Board worked out a plan to put the entire population into uniform clothing patterns in 1919, had the war lasted.

Anti-Trust Relief Coming

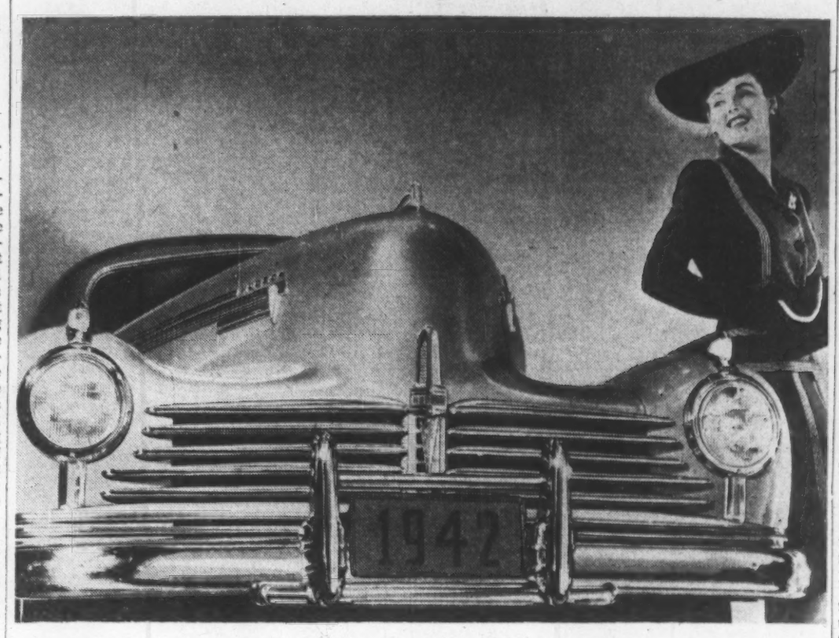
For another thing, anti-trust relief is bound to come soon. Producers are being asked by the government to co-operate in standardization programs, in administering priorities, and in allocating higher transportation costs, as the oil industry for instance will have to do if it makes any substantial use of railroad tank cars for the Atlantic Seaboard shortage. The routine at present is to get a clearance from Thurman Arnold's office, and even Harold Ickes has now accepted this as standard procedure in connection with his various requests of the petroleum industry. But something more than this makeshift is now on the cards, and means that for the purposes of the defense program, i. e., of maximum national economy, the antitrust laws are an undesirable political luxury.

Again, the setting up of SPAB ushers in a new and revolutionary hemisphere economy in which Latin America will be geared in directly to the United States' priorities system. This is because in the last eight months the South Americans have accumulated so much dollar exchange through our "total purchases" of strategic and other commodities that they are eager to buy our manufactured products both for civilian purposes and for purposes of their own defense.

But the United States has not the steel, machinery, electrical equipment or other items to spare which South America particularly wants, unless the South American republics are accorded a recognized status in the American priorities system, as they now have under SPAB. As an example of this, the petroleum product shortage on the Atlantic Seaboard is connected with the fuel requirements of South America by the fact that Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes has already assigned tankers to supply South American requirements, and the countries to the South are to be prorated their share like New York and New England of the limited supply.

(To be continued)

New Front-End Design on 1942 Hudson



New wider horizontal treatment of front-end design appearing on all 1942 Hudson cars pictured above in the Commodore Series. Three metal mouldings sweep across the entire front of the car at the base of the design, and serve as a foundation for the new wide grilles. Sealed beam headlamps are standard in all models.

Exemptions Still Subject Of Tax Debate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The No. 1 question before a joint Senate-House Conference Committee today was whether to require income tax returns next year from almost 5,000,000 persons now exempt from filing.

Hopeful of an agreement by nightfall on a compromise version of the huge new defense tax bill, the conferees tackled the job of resolving the differences between Senate and House versions of the legislation on the subject of personal exemptions.

The House left the exemptions unchanged—$2,000 for married couples and $800 for single persons. The Senate version, however, cut the married exemption to $1,500 and the single to $750—a change which the Treasury said would require an estimated 4,911,000 additional persons to file returns by next March 15. The yield from this change was set at $303,000,000 annually—most of the increase to be paid by persons already subject to the tax.

There was some sentiment among House members of the conference group to make the married exemption $1,875—a reduction in the same ratio as that provided for single individuals.

Senate conferees, however, said they were reluctant to accept such a suggestion, and Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate group estimated it would eliminate about $200,000,000 of revenue.

Besides the difference over lowered exemptions, the conference group faced a major fight over Senate changes in the corporation taxes. After eliminating a special 10 per cent levy which the House voted to impose on those companies not earning sufficient money to fall under the excess profits taxes, the Senate approved an increase in corporation surtaxes from 5 to 6 per cent on net income up to $25,000 and from 6 to 7 per cent on income over that amount. The Senate Finance Committee said the net result was a $52,800,000 gain in revenue.

"I don't know what the House people are going to do," remarked Senator James Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, one of the conferees, "but I think we will insist on the Senate corporation taxes."

The conference committee met throughout yesterday, and members reported it had agreed upon a number of minor items. Senators Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky, and David Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, told reporters, however, that the main work still lay ahead for today.

Hudson Motor Expands Plant To Make Guns as Well as Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—It's hard to realize that where today stand a dozen or so huge buildings erected for the defense program was last summer a field of golden corn and only six months ago a bare, frozen expanse of stubble.

This is the Hudson Motor Car Company's answer to arms production demand, the new Naval Ordnance Plant, one of many such units mushrooming up about this great motor city turned to the manufacture of war implements.

If you came out to the field at night you wouldn't see a light, yet inside you'd find the whole place aglow—and humming. In this plant are being made 20mm. anti-aircraft guns, the kind that send out over 400 explosive bullets a minute. The Navy calls them "the answer to the dive bomber menace."

Viewed at Press Review

Newspaper men here to see the new Hudson cars the other day got a glimpse of what it means to plan and erect and put into operation a $20,000,000 36-square-block gun factory, all in six months. It wouldn't be right to say—and no one does—that there has been no delay, no red tape, no failures or discouragements in the whole process.

Neither would it be right to say that this plant today is, or even next week will be, producing as many of these guns as it will have to produce to give the Navy the number it needs. But the job, it seems obvious to a layman, has been well, and quickly, done.

Not much had been said or known about what Hudson was doing out here in this big corn field until the press preview. It is revealed now that these new guns, which will be turned out by the hundreds every day when things get fully under way, are considered by the Navy, for whom Hudson operates the plant, among the most effective of their kind ever developed. It is understood that every fighting ship of the naval forces will be equipped with from 10 to 20 of them.

When in full operation this fall the plant will give jobs to more than 7,000 men, 4,000 of them skilled machine tool operators and mechanics.

Making Plane Parts

Altogether, its smiling president, E. E. Barit, said, Hudson holds about $120,000,000 in defense contracts. Besides the guns they are also making or preparing to make airplane parts, fuselage sections, and airplane engine parts.

In each case entirely new facilities have been necessary. Defense products cannot be made with the tools and machines and in the buildings which produce automobiles. That made the job harder. On the other hand, one official pointed out, it is a good thing, for it has meant that this defense work hasn't actually interfered with the production of good automobiles.

And that brings us to the new cars. The 1942 Hudsons—there are six models, the Six, the Six De Luxe, the Super-Six, the Commodore Six, the Commodore Eight, and the Commodore Custom Eight—are stylistic beauties. Last year's cars were appealing and satisfying in design. This year they have added something in distinction, but without actually changing the basic design very much.

All models are longer—not the wheel base but the body. They are all a little heavier, due to this added length chiefly, but have the same power as before.

More Ornamentation

There is, as with all the other 1942 cars so far shown, more bright work, more outside ornamental metal work, than last year. Shiny metal stripes abound, so much so that with some models one is more conscious of this bright work than of the paint of the car. Hudson, like the other car makers, just had a stock of the necessary metals. It isn't said whether it's stainless steel or chromium. Whatever it is, it isn't likely to be there six months from now most observers agree—unless some new substitute is developed.

The bumpers this year are pushed up close to the body, front and back, appearing to be actually flush with the body because of the connection with the short apron. All have the hidden steps, with the doors flaring out over the sides.

Mechanically there isn't very much new, except the Hudson version of the shiftless gear, which they call the "drive master." Clutch operation is entirely eliminated except as a safety precaution in starting the engine. Gears shift automatically. A new pick-up gear gives agility in acceleration. Introduced extensively for the first time is leather on seats and doors, in some cases with attractive tooling.

Wheat Crop Outlook Best In 15 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that, despite August drought conditions, aggregate crop production this year was expected to be nearly 2 per cent above last year and substantially larger than in any previous season except 1937.

Prospects for corn declined slightly during August, but wheat production estimates were increased to give the Nation its second largest crop on record. Corn production on the basis of Sept. 1 conditions was forecast at 2,523,964,000 bushels, a drop of about 64,000,000 bushels from the Aug. 1 estimate, but still about 75,000,000 bushels above the 1940 crop and about 217,000,000 bushels above the 1930-39 average of 2,307,452,000 bushels.

Dry Weather Cuts Corn Crop

The Department said hot, dry weather which prevailed over much of the corn belt early last month caused the reduction in corn prospects.

The wheat crop was estimated at 957,563,000 bushels, the largest upturn since the 1915 crop of 1,008,637,000 bushels. Production last year totaled 816,698,000 bushels. The 1941 estimate included 684,966,000 bushels of winter wheat, 43,249,000 bushels of durum, and 229,348,000 bushels of other spring wheat.

This year's crops of barley, rice, grain sorghums, dry beans, dry peas, soybeans and commercial vegetables were expected to exceed production in any previous season. The Department expects the fruit crop to be close to previous records and possibly to exceed them. Flaxseed production was expected to be larger than in any other year except 1902. The peanut crop was said to be second only to the record crop of a year ago.

Feed Grains Above Average

The Department said production of feed grains this year would be above average, but hardly equal to prospective feeding requirements. As a consequence, some further progress may be made, the Department said, in utilizing large stocks accumulated in recent years.

The Department expects the aggregate production of livestock and livestock products to be probably the largest on record.

Allowing for the effect of early September rains in the Corn Belt, prospects for fall pastures and ranges now seem the best since 1928, the Department said. Likewise, present moisture conditions were described as unusually favorable for fall seeding in most of the winter wheat belt.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 10 (Canadian Press)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics today estimated Canada's total wheat production in 1941 at 306,459,000 bushels, a reduction of 244,931,000 bushels from 1940.

The reduction, the bureau said, "is attributable almost equally to the wheat acreage reduction program undertaken last spring and to the below normal yields which have been realized over large areas of Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta."

Machinery Official

Gordon LeFebvre

Elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Cooper-Bessemer Corporation to succeed the late Charles B. Jahnke. Mr. LeFebvre, formerly an American Locomotive Company executive, and L. F. Williams have been elected directors of the corporation, one of the oldest and largest heavy machinery builders in the country.

A. T. & T. Files $90,000,000 2¾ P. C. Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Telephone & Telegraph Company have authorized the filing with the Securities & Exchange Commission of the necessary registration statement covering a proposed issue of $90,000,000 of 2¾ per cent debentures due in 1976.

Proceeds from the issue would be used to redeem on Nov. 1 outstanding 5½ per cent sinking fund debentures due in 1943 which were recently called.

The debentures are redeemable after at least 30 days' notice at the following prices plus accrued interest:

If redeemed on or before Sept 30, 1946, 106 per cent; thereafter to and including Sept. 30, 1951, 105 per cent; thereafter to and including Sept. 30, 1956, 104 per cent; thereafter to and including Sept. 30, 1961, 103 per cent; thereafter to and including Sept. 30, 1966, 102 per cent; thereafter to and including Sept. 30, 1971, 101 per cent; and thereafter at 100 per cent.

The company announced it would request the SEC to expedite the registration statement in order that it might be able to solicit competitive bids from investment bankers at an early date. Two major banking syndicates already have been formed to bid on the issue and a third has been discussed.

Morgan Stanley & Co., traditional bankers for Telephone prior to the introduction of the competitive bidding system, heads one group and another headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co. The third includes some of the biggest banking names in New York and Chicago but their interest has thus far not progressed farther than the talking stage.

Freezing of Assets Studied

NEW YORK—Byfield & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have prepared a comprehensive study entitled "Freezing of Foreign Assets."

Western Union Net Rises Nearly Tenfold in July

NEW YORK (AP) — Western Union Telegraph Co. reported net income for July of $603,959 compared with $63,623 in July, 1940, and net income for the first seven months of 1941 of $4,039,858 compared with $1,583,248 in the like 1940 period.

A. N. Williams, President, said that if the improvement were maintained through the rest of 1941 business would be the best for any year since 1930.

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Power Output Lower In Holiday Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Reflecting the Labor Day holiday, electric power production declined for the week ended Sept. 6 to 3,095,746,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of 4 per cent from 3,223,609,000 in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The current week's output compared with 2,591,957,000 in the similar period a year ago.

Percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions follow: New England, 21.6; Mid-Atlantic, 16.1; Central Industrial, 21.9; West Central, 17.5; Southern States, 27.4; Rocky Mountain, 7.7, and the Pacific Coast, 10.8.

United Illuminating Co. Stock Offered Publicly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A block of 28,336 shares of no par value capital stock of the United Illuminating Company, one of the oldest public utility operating companies in New England, is being offered publicly by an underwriting group headed by Chas. W. Scranton & Co. of New Haven, and including Putnam & Co. of Hartford and Estabrook & Co. of Boston. The stock is priced at $100 per share. A number of investment distributing firms throughout the East are participating in the offering.

The offering of this stock does not constitute new capital financing by the United Illuminating Company which will not receive any of the proceeds, but represents holdings of United Gas Improvement Company.

Commercial Loans Rise $39,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that the condition of member banks reported for the week ended Sept. 3 showed an increase of $39,000,000 in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans as compared with the previous week.

At the same time the weeky report showed that loans to brokers and dealers in securities increased $159,000,000 over the previous week.

Thompson Arms Merger With Subsidiary Proposed

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Thompson Arms Corp. of Bridgeport, Conn., makers of the "tommy-gun," sub-machine weapon, have been called to a meeting Oct. 9 to consider a merger and recapitalization.

Merger is proposed with Auto-Ordnance Corp., at present a Thompson subsidiary, which would assume all the assets and liabilities of Thompson, the latter to dissolve.

Upon consummation of the proposed merger, stockholders of Thompson would receive 4 shares of newly authorized $1 par stock of Auto-Ordnance capital stock for each share of Thompson.

Johns-Manville Redemption

NEW YORK (AP)—The Johns-Manville Corporation announced it has called for redemption 25,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock at $121.75 a share, being $120 a share plus an amount equal to dividends accumulated and unpaid at the redempiton date, Oct. 1.

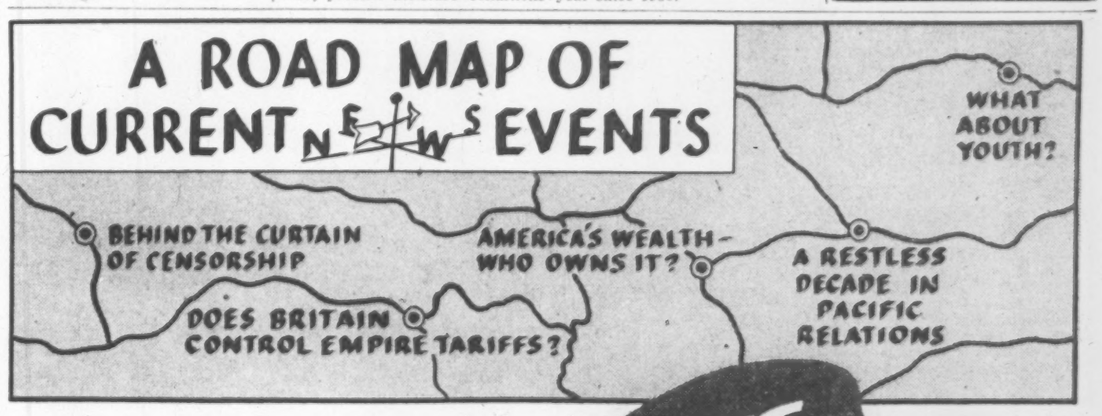
Tax Exempts Seen Gaining Importance With Tax Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Enhancement of the tax exemption feature of municipal securities is seen as one important result of the proposed Revenue Act of 1941, which contains sharp increases in both individual and corporate income tax rates, according to an analysis of the subject prepared by Arrowsmith Company, Inc. The study includes detailed charts and tables of 1940 income tax schedules and likely 1941 rates, as well as a review of probable increases in estate and gift taxes.

The larger taxes will be felt particularly by the lower income tax groups, according to the study. It is indicated that net income tax, including both Federal and State taxes, will amount to 21.6 per cent on a net taxable income of $10,000 in 1941 as against 13.8 per cent last year. Incomes up to $60,000 are expected to bear equally large increases. The combination of proposed normal, defense and surtaxes will mean that corporations and banks may expect a total income tax of 33 per cent for the present year. In addition, the average increase in estate taxes on estates valued at from $100,000 to $1,000,000 is approximately 50 per cent.

A ROAD MAP OF CURRENT NEWS EVENTS


WHAT ABOUT YOUTH?
BEHIND THE CURTAIN OF CENSORSHIP
AMERICA'S WEALTH—WHO OWNS IT?
A RESTLESS DECADE IN PACIFIC RELATIONS
DOES BRITAIN CONTROL EMPIRE TARIFFS?

THE WORLD AT YOUR FIRESIDE

Here is an exceptionally reliable guide to modern problems—a daily question-and-answer discussion, in simple, graphic style that will appeal to all seekers for the facts. Each day, for six weeks, a full page in The Christian Science Monitor will give you the pros and cons of some issue of the hour—political, social, economic, and educational. Guest writers will contribute, and the page will be set up so that it may easily be clipped and folded for notebook use. You will find "The World at Your Fireside" a valuable road map in your journey along today's news highway. The special rate includes all the regular features, including the Weekly Magazine Section.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	524,260
1941 volume to date	96,768,755
1940 volume to date	146,349,525

Specialties Up Fractions To Point or So

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Leading stocks took a tip from rallying commodities in today's market and recouped some of the losses suffered in the preceding session.

Specialized demand, however, again was the rule and, while gains of fractions to a point or so predominated near the final hour, there was an assortment of declines and numerous issues were unchanged. Dealings, fast at intervals, slackened in the final hour, and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Wall Street inclined to move carefully, brokers said, pending the President's broadcast tonight. A little more buying hope was seen in the war news and chances of some sort of a U. S.-Japanese agreement being worked out in the near future. There was scant change in the business picture.

The comeback of staples, which slumped on the proposal to release government-held farm products as a means of stemming inflationary prices, was attributed to the belief of some that such a step might encounter strong opposition in Congress.

Among stocks, U. S. Rubber common and preferred went into new high ground for the year, along with International Nickel. Both issues of International Paper pushed upward. Supported were Goodrich, Goodyear, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, American Telephone, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Montgomery Ward, American Smelting and Texas Corp.

In the curb Steel Co. of Canada, Seeman Bros., and Singer Mfg., advanced on minor turnovers. Republic Aviation, Glen Alden Coal and Aluminum Ltd., faltered.

Japanese Bonds Higher

Japanese government, municipal and industrial loans scored further wide gains in today's bond market.

Near the final hour Yokohama 6s were quoted around 12 points above the previous closing. Gains ranged from 1 to around 6, in the Government 5½s and 6½s, Orient Development 6s and Tokyo Electric Light 6s. The move was accompanied by hopeful talk on the chances for improved United States-Japanese relations.

U. S. Governments turned slightly soft in the stock exchange and in the outside market after publication of Secretary Morgenthau's views on credit control measures. These were interpreted in Wall Street quarters as putting the Treasury closer in line with the Federal Reserve Board's ideas for cutting excess bank reserves to block credit inflation.

Corporate loans were steady.

International Telephone 5s added sharply to recent gains. Other corporates at better levels included Rock Island general 4s, Studebaker 6s, Wabash first 5s and Pacific Gas 3¾s.

Freight Carloadings 12.6 P. C. Above '40 In Holiday Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 797,740 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 6.

This was a decrease of 114,980 cars, or 12.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week, which included a holiday; an increase of 102,646 cars, or 14.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 135,383 cars, or 20.4 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Decr. from Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	337,592	52,713	162,717
Less-than-carlot merchandise	138,398	19,913	43,819
Coal	150,141	20,197	131,619
Grn & grn prods	36,878	6,638	376
Livestock	12,617	1155	3,259
Forest products	38,686	9,064	14,029
Ore	70,802	5,746	11,315
Coke	12,626	844	12,782

†Increase

Grains Resume Rise To Four-Year Highs

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Grain prices resumed their climb today to peak levels for the past four years, eliminating yesterday's losses.

Wheat rose almost 3 cents, corn 2 cents, oats and rye more than a cent and soybens 7 to 7⅞ cents. Wheat came within small fractions of the four-year peaks established Tuesday while deferred corn and oats contracts equalled or bettered those highs and soybeans established new all-time high prices.

Heavy professional and investment purchasing was in evidence in all pits at times, with many dealers covering previous short sales and stop loss orders thrown into execution on the rise. Strength of cotton, cottonseed oil and lard promoted buying of soybeans.

Stock Prices Rise In London Market

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP) — The stock market had a day of broadened interest, advancing prices in all sections and a firm close.

Industrials were better, Kaffirs higher, home rails and oils and international securities were moderately active.

Japanese, Brazilian, Czech and Greek bonds were improved and gilt-edged bonds higher where changed.

British funds were strong.

A rise in South American rails was acentuated by a shortage of stock.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	55	55	55	Sep 10
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Sep 10
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Sep 8
15½	12	Addressog (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	12	42¾	41¾	42½	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 4
4	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	3	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8⅞	8½	8½	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	21¼	20½	20½	Sep 9
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	8	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Sep 10
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	160⅜	160⅜	160¾	+ ⅛
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	4	13	13	13	Sep 9
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 10
8¾	5¼	Allied Stores	15	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
84⅛	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84	84	84	— ⅛
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	25	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅛	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 8
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 9
19¼	10	Am Lea pf 3¾k	1	19	19	19	— ¼
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	59½	58½	58½	+ ½
19¼	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	13	47½	45⅞	46⅞	+ ⅝
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6¾	6½	6¾	Sep 8
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	3	34½	34¼	34½	Sep 9
3	1	Am Cable & R	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
93¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	81¾	81½	81½	
165	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Sep 8
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	31¼	31½	31¼	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	72¼	72¼	72¼	— 1¾
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	Sep 9
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	111½	111½	111½	Sep 10
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	5	7	7	7	Sep 9
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ¾
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	6	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 10
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	8	1½	1½	1½	
61½	34¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	7	½	½	½	+ ⅛
22	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	6	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅝
26½	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	12	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
37⅝	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	5	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅜
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	7	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ½
41⅜	23¼	Am Hide & Lea	9	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	11	48¼	48	48⅛	— ⅝
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 10
28½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	7	27¾	27⅜	27¾	— ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13¼	9¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 2
50	45	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	11	91	90	90	— 1
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
21½	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	4	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅞
39	25	AP&L $5pf 43⅞k	9	30¼	29	29	— 1¼
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.45g)	31	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	8	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 9
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	20	43½	42¾	43½	+½
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	5	154	154	154	
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¾
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	13	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	2	11	11	11	
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	10½	10½	10½	Sep 4
21¼	13	Am Sug R (½g)	13	20⅛	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
83¾	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	93	93	93	
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	19	19	19	
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	17	156⅛	155⅜	156⅛	+ ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	4	70	70	70	+ ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	5	70½	70	70¼	+ ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	Sep 8
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅜	5½	5⅝	
29⅛	26	Am Viscose ½g	24	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ¼
116¾	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	3	115⅛	115	115	— ½
5¼	-	Am Water Wks	17	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	85	85	85	+ ¾
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
80¾	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	3	78½	78⅛	78⅛	Sep 10
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Sep 10
56¾	46½	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11½g)	46	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
17	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	
27⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ½
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111	110¾	111	Sep 9
5½	-	Armour Ill	14	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
68¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	12	65¾	65¼	65¼	— ½
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
24⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	5	29½	28¾	29½	+ ½
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 10
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	88	88	88	Sep 5
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	Sep 9
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Sep 5
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	3	27	26½	27	+ ½
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	6	62	61¾	62	
28½	13½	Atl Coast Line	15	25½	23⅞	25⅛	+ 1⅛
32¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	5	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅜
45⅝	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	3	43½	45	45¼	+ ½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	35	23¾	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Sep 9
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	7	7	7	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	Sep 8
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 10
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	33	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	22	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7¼	7	7¼	
8½	-	Bangor & Ar	1	6½	6½	6½	— ½
11¾	7	Barber As (½e)	54	12¼	11½	12⅛	Sep 9
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	7	9⅜	9	9⅜	
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅜	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	4	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7⅛	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	18	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ¾
20⅞	13⅜	Benef Ind (1¼g)	6	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54	54	54	A'g 26
24¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31	31	31	
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	24	68¼	67½	68	+ ⅜
131½	120⅞	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	120⅝	120⅛	120⅜	— ½
31⅝	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	4	30¼	29¾	30¼	Sep 8
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	2	8	8	8	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	74	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ¾
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 11g	1	30¾	30½	30½	
23½	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22¾	22½	22½	Sep 8
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	15	21⅛	20⅝	21	
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	21	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 9
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30½	30¼	30½	+ ½
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	7	4	4	4	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	1	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	15	20½	20¼	20¼	
41	29	Briggs & St 2½g	1	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅞
44½	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	40	40	40	
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6½	6½	6½	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 10
23½	18½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	4	18½	18⅜	18½	
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	4	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	7	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel 45g	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	2	25½	25½	25½	
32¼	13½	Bullova Wat (2a)	3	34½	34½	34½	+1
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.35g)	4	19¼	19	19	Sep 10
46½	40	Burling pf (2¾)	2	50	50	50	Sep 10
9¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	15	8⅜	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 10
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10	10	10	— ¼

C

227⅞	165¼	Calif Pack (1)	3	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	1	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.65g)	3	12	11⅞	12	
17⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	7	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	108	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep 9
3⅝	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	28	28	28	Sep 9
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 10
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	80¼	79⅝	80¼	+1¼
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	45⅞	45¾	45¾	
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	9	26⅜	25¾	26⅛	+ ¾
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	9½	9	9	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	16	13¾	12½	13½	+1½
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	15⅜	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
18	11½	Checker Cab	2	11½	11½	11½	Sep 9
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	24	37¾	37	37⅛	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100	100	100	Sep 10
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6	1⅞	Chi & E Ill A	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 10
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	12	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	4	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Sep 10
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 9
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 9
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 10
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Sep 10
14½	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
3	1⅛	Childs Co	5	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ½
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	36	57½	56½	57⅜	+ ⅞
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	3	36	36	36	— 2½
33⅜	24½	Clev Gr Brt(.80g)	2	27½	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
43	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	30	43¼	42¼	42⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	*1	38½	38	38	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (2½g)	*7	101	100½	101	+1¾
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Sep 4
15¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	4	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ¼
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	103½	103½	103½	+1¼
20¼	18½	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
20	14	Col F & I (1¼g)	3	17½	17¼	17½	
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	7	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
47⅜	21½	Col G&E (.10g)	25	23¼	23⅛	23⅜	
82⅛	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	68	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅝
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	28	28	28	Sep 10
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ½
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	21	24	23⅝	23¾	
104	99¾	Comi Cr pf (4½)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 8
37⅞	27⅞	Comi Inv Tr (4)	25	32	31	31⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	10⅛	Com T ev pf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	+2⅞
11⅞	8⅜	Comi Solv (¾g)	24	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	26	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	15	62	61	62	+1⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	28	25⅝	25⅜	25½	
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	7	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
19	14	Congoleum (1)	16	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
47⅜	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	19	46	44⅝	46	+1¼
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	7	7⅞	7½	7½	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	36	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
102⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	11	100⅛	100	100	
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 9
11	7¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	12	2½	2½	2½	
9⅛	5¼	Consol Oil (⅛)	38	6	5⅞	5⅞	
4¾	3¼	Con RR Cuba pf	16	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	5	25¾	25	25¾	Sep 9
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	*2	102¼	102¼	102¼	+1⅜
16½	12½	Cont Baking	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Cont Baking	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
107	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	107½	107	107½	+ ½
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	3	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
10	6¾	Cont Dia F (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	45	45	45	— ⅛
47⅛	39½	Cont Motors	21	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	Eng Pub Service	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Sep 10
80½	65	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	Sep 10
83½	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	*1	78¾	78¾	78¾	+1
⅛	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
2	½	Erie RR	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10	7¼	Erie RR wi	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
2	⅞	Erie 1 pf	10	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Erie RR ct wi	18	5¾	5½	5⅝	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Holiday Rail Load Seen At Record Level

NEW YORK (AP)—Transportation experts who have contended the railroads never again would enjoy a big run of passenger business may have to take it all back when the 1941 statistics are made up.

Eastern roads still are mulling over figures which indicate the Labor Day passenger load broke all records for a similar holiday period. But, even now, some rail executives are wondering whether there will be enough equipment to care for the heavy haul they are sure to get at the Christmas holidays.

Share Equipment

Carriers with surplus passenger equipment will share with smaller roads not so well fixed and operating officials believe this arrangement will enable the industry to provide adequate facilities.

The rush of passenger business, of course, is a by-product of the defense program, and some believe it may prove to be only a temporary reversal of the long downward curve in railroad passenger revenues resulting from competition of buses and the private automobile. In the last few years the air transport companies also have taken a considerable amount of business from the steam roads.

By using aggressive promotional methods and adding modern equipment the railroads lately have been fighting to recapture some of the lost traffic. Fares have been lowered generally, although eastern railroads had complained that the reduced tariffs failed to attract enough new passengers to offset the cuts.

No Worry on Volume

Transportation circles believe the railroads, at least for the duration of the emergency, will not have to worry about the volume of passenger hauls but just concentrate of the matter of equipment to meet all needs.

Most important, of course, in the big rise in passenger business has been the movement of troops to cantonments and mass transfers almost as heavy when the soldiers are given furloughs to visit their homes.

The question of the profitableness of the army business to the railroads still is to be determined, some rail executives say. Accounting departments of the roads have had thier hands full seeking a breakdown of revenues which would permit comparisons of federal returns with the civilian.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Bluminthal (S) & Co. pf	2.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 29
Easy Wash Mch pf	35c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Loews London Theas pf	27½c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Penn Dixie Cem. pf A	87½c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Extra				
1st N Bk (Palm Bch)	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Food Mch Corp	35c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Navarro Oil Co	5c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Interim				
Blau-Knox	15c	Oct.	10	Sep. 17
Glidden Co	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Silverwood Dairies	20c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Irregular				
Am Fork & Hoe	25c	Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Cessna Aircraft	$1.25	Sep.	26	Sep. 16
Coca-Grove Inc	7c	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
Income Prop. pf	7c	Sep.	2	Aug. 20
Nat. Yeast	75c	Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Standard Screw Co	75c	Aug.	19	Aug. 13
U S Potash Co	$1.25	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Un. Inc. Fd	15c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Un. Inc. Fd	17c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
United Paracale Mining Co	7c	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Waraina Agri	80c	Sep.	26	Sep. 15
Weyerhauser Tim	50c	Sep.	2	Aug. 25
Regular				
Alberta W. Pres. pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 26
Am Fork & Hoe pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 4
Art Metal Const	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Belding Corti	$1	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
Bridgept Gas L	40c	Sep.	30	Sep. 16
Building Prod	17½c	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
Bulova Watch	50c	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 19
Cent Aguirre As	37½c	Q	Oct.	15 Sep. 30
Cent St & Wire pf	75c	Q	Sep.	20 Sep. 10
Diamond T M Car	25c	Q	Sep.	20 Sep. 10
Dominguez O F	25c	M	Sep.	30 Sep. 17
Duncan Mills	40c	Q	Sept	1 Aug. 14
East Cda Sav & Loan (Halifax, N S)	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 20
Fidelity Tr (Balt)	75c	Q	Sep.	30 Sep. 20
First N B (Palm B)	$1	M	Oct.	1 Sep. 25
First Nat Strs	62½c	Q	Sep.	30 Sep. 15
Food Mchy Corp	35c	Q	Sep.	30 Sep. 15
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep.	30 Sep. 15
Gen Electric	35c	Oct.	25	Sep. 19
Gen Fdg pf	65c	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 16
Gen Reinsurance	50c	Q	Sep.	15 Sep. 8
Gen Time Inst	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 18
Glidden Co pf	56¼c	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
Grant (W T) Co	35c	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 16
Do 5½ pf	25c	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 16
Hartford Conn Tr	75c	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 4
Hercules Motors	25c	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 19
Itogon Mining	1c		Sep.	17 Aug. 30
Jolles & Chi RR	$1.75	Q	Oct.	6 Sep. 25
Kan G&E 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
Kirsch Co $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 20
Lambert Co	37½c		Oct.	1 Sep. 15
Navarro Oil Co	10c	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 20
Nespac Tel (Ohio)	62c		Sep.	10 Aug. 30
N Y Auction	15c		Sep.	15 Sep. 9
N Y P&Lt 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 17
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 17
Orpheum&R El 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 25
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 25
Pac Tele&Tel	$1.75	Q	Sep.	30 Sep. 18
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	15 Sep. 30
Paddock-SDLevTCo	½c		Sep.	15 Sep. 6
Pathe F Cp $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 22
Plough Inc	15c	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
Silver D Ltd 40c sum pfc pf	20c	S	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
Do pf	20c	S	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
Smith & C Type	50c	S	Oct.	1 Sep. 18
State Bk (Albany)	$3	Q	Sep.	30 Sep. 13
Stude-B-Pkt 1st pf	43¾c	Q	Sep.	30 Sep. 15
Toronto Mtg	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
Toronto Gen Tr	$1	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
UnTrCo(Ind)Polis)	$3	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 20
Wein F B&U Tr	$3.25	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 25
West Te&Sty pf	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 22
W Texas U $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
Will & Baumer C	10c		Sep.	15 Sep. 8

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.00, export, fas NY 11.00. Tin, spot and nearby 52.00, forward 52.00. Lead steady, spot, New York 5.85-90; East St. Louis 5.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	127.11	29.31	18.61
Net change	-.58	-.27	-.09
Previous close	126.53	29.04	18.52
1941 high	133.59	30.86	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
11 3¾s 47-42	105.25	105.25	105.25
1 3¼s 45-43	106.8	106.8	106.8
1 3¼s 46-44	107.12	107.12	107.12
50 2½s 47-45	108.10	108.10	108.10
5 2½s 53-49	107.16	107.16	107.16
4 2½s 54-52	105.14	105.14	105.14
1 2s 55-53	104.13	104.13	104.13

New York City Bonds

15 3s 80	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	59¾	59½	59¾
2 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106½	106½	106½
16 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	93¼	92¾	93
9 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	78¼	78	78
20 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63½	63½	63½
23 Alleghany inc 5s 50	62½	62	62
2 Allegh Val 4s 42	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
29 Am & For P5s 2030	67⅛	66⅞	67⅛
7 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102⅝	102½	102½
5 Am T&T 5½s 43	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8 Am T&T 3¾s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
54 Am T&T 3s 56	111⅞	111⅝	111¾
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104¼	104⅛	104¼
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
62 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109	109
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	103	103	103
2 Atl & Chs AL 5s 44	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77	77	77
15 A C Line clt 4s 52	69	68½	68½
14 A C Line 4½s 64	61¾	61¼	61¼
13 A C Line 5s 45	90	90	90
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100	100	100
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	59¾	59¼	59¼
21 B&O 95 st A	32⅝	32½	32⅝
16 B&O 95 st C	35⅞	35¼	35⅝
27 B&O 2000 st D	32¼	32	32¼
7 B&O 96 st F	32⅛	32	32⅛
172 B&O cv 60 st	30¼	29¾	30
19 B&O 4s 48	58¾	57¾	58
31 B&O S W 50 st	41⅞	41	41⅝
1 Banp & Aroo cn 4s 51	47	47	47
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	47	46½	46½
3 Benefind Loan 2¼s 50	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15 Beth Stl 3s 60	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
26 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33	32⅝	32⅝
5 Boston&Me 4s 60	71½	71½	71½
11 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109	109	109
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95¾	95¼	95¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	106	106	106
5 Bush Term 5s 55	57	57	57
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107½	107½	107½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	104½	104½	104½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	106	105¾	106
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	102½	102½	102½
2 Can Pac 5s '54	84	84	84
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	80½	80½	80½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96½	96½	96½
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	23¾	23¾	23¾
31 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	16	15⅞	15⅞
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	64½	64	64½
44 Cen Pac 5s '60	51⅝	50⅝	51¼
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69	68⅝	68¾
5 Cen RR N J 5s '87	19	19	19
25 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	18¼	18¼	18¼
22 Cen RR N J 4s '87	17½	17	17
11 Certain-td 5½s '48	87½	87½	87½
4 ChamponP&F 4¾s '50	106½	106½	106½
1 C&O 4½s '92	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Chi Ind Nation 3s '49	16½	16½	16½
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	76⅛	76¼	76¼
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	69½	69½	69½
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	76	75⅜	75½
7 CB&Q 5s 11 '49	97¾	93½	93½
1 CB&Q 3½s 11 '49	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Chi & E Ill inc '97	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
4 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Chi Ter & R 4s '66	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	39¼	39¼	39¼
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chi&NWcv 4½s 49	21¼	21¼	21¼
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18	18	18
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18	17¾	17¾
2 Chi&NW 4s 87	28	28	28
5 Chi Ter 5s 27	47¾	47½	47¾
16 CRI&P 4½s 52A	22¼	22¼	22¼
22 CRI&P 4s 88	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 CRI&P 4s '88 reg	19¾	19¾	19¾
11 CRI&GP 4½s 34	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	52½	52	52
5 Ct Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	68	68	68
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	109	109
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97½	97½
6 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95⅞	95	95⅜
1 Childs Co 5s 43	48	48	48
13 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Clev Term 5½s 72	85	85	85
56 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	65½	65½	67¼
22 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	21¾	22¼
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Columbia G 5s 1952	103¾	103¾	103¼
2 ComlMack inc 69ww	56	56	56
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110	110	110
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s88	111½	111½	111½
2 Comwlth Ed 4½s 51st	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104	104¼
4 Con Edis 3½s 58	109¼	109	109
2 Con Edis 3½s56	107½	107½	107½
8 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108	108	108
9 Continental Oil 2¾s 48	106½	106⅛	106½
2 Crane 2¾s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	98	98	98
8 Cuba No Ry5½s 42rct	21¼	21	21½
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98¾	98¼	98¼
5 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
39 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	52⅝	51⅞	52⅜
1 D&RG 4½s 36	15	15	15
25 R&RG 4s 36	15	14¾	14⅞
44 D&RGWest 5s 78	15¼	14¾	14¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
5 Det Ed 3s 70	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
7 Det Ed V&G cn 5s 56	100½	100½	100½
12 Erie rfg 5s 67	29¾	29¾	29¾
85 Erie rfg 5s 75	29⅜	29	29½
16 Erie 1st 4s 96	92¼	92¼	92¼
9 Erie gen lien 4s 96	56⅝	56⅜	56¾
1 Erie cv 4s 53	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 Erie cv 4s 53B	52¼	52¼	52¼
3 Erie & Jer 6s 55	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
17 Erie 4s 95 wi	84	83¾	83¾
27 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	50¼	50¼	50¼
17 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
9 Fonda J & G 2-4s 82 fld	3	3	3
26 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	3	3	3
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	66	66	66
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94	93¼	93½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	97½	97½	97½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
20 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	88⅜	88	88
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	89½	89½	89½
18 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¾	95¼	95¼
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80	80	80
3 G Bay & W deb B	9½	9½	9½
3 Gulf M & N 5s 56	89	89	89
2 Gulf M & N 5½s 56	92½	92½	92½
16 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	68¼	67¾	68
14 Hocky V 4½s 99	131¾	131⅝	131⅝
5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	98	98	98
1 Hudsbn Coal 5s 62 A	39¾	39¾	39½
5 Hud&Man rfe 5s 57	43½	43½	43½
71 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103½	103½
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	41	41	41
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜
24 Ill Cen 4½s 66	44¼	44	44¼
2 Ill Cen 5s 66	49½	49½	49½
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	60¾	60¾	60¾
10 ICA&CSL&NO 5s 63a	44⅞	44½	44⅞
15 ICA&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40¼	40	40
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	23½	23½	23½
10 Int Gt Nor a1 6s 52	1½	1½	1½
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17	17	17
1 Int Gt Npr 5s 56 B	16	16	16
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	33¾	33⅜	33¾
5 Int Met Mar 6s 41	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
98 Int T&T 4½s 52	50	48⅞	49½
109 Int T&T 5s 55	53	51	52⅞
3 James F&Clea 4s 58	54	54	54
1 JonesLaugh St 3¼s61	99	99	99
10 KCP&SMem 4s 36	46½	46½	46½
2 K C South 5s 50	69¼	69¼	69¼
8 K C Term 4s 60	108¼	108	108
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Lac Gas 6s 52A	77¼	77¼	77¼
42 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87⅞	87	87⅞
12 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87	87	87
11 Lac Gas 5s 42	99	98¾	98¾
3 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	30½	30½	30½
1 Leh & Eng 4s 65A	95	95	95
3 Leh & NY 4s 45	48½	48½	48½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	60¼	60¼	60¼
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49	48½	48½
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	49	49
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35½	35½	35½
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29¼	30
25 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31¼	30¾	31¼
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Loews 3½s 46	104⅜	104½	104½
3 Louis & N 4s 60 B	107	107	107
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	81¼	81¼	81¼
5 Man Ry Sup 4s 57	44½	44¼	44½
5 Man RR So L 4s 59	60	60	60
8 McKess&Rob 5½s 56	103¼	103	103¼
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11½	11½
24 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	26	25¾	25⅞
7 M-K-Tex at 5s 67	10¼	9¾	10¼
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	33	32¾	32¾
20 M-K-Tex 4s ctf B	21¾	21⅜	21⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	25½	25	25½
27 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
8 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
27 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26¼	25¾	26¼
12 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21¾	21⅜	21¾
4 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	55	55	55
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	112	112	112
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	41½	41½	41½
9 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37	36¾	36¾
57 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¾	40	40¾
11 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅝	105½	105⅝
26 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	104	104	104
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	103½	103½	103½
1 New Eng &T 5s 52	122¾	122¾	122¾
5 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	125⅝	125⅝	125⅞
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	105½	105½	105½
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	75½	75	75
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43¾	43¾	43¾
9 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	40	40	40
1 No Tex & M 4½s 56 ct	39	39	39
1 N Y C&H 4½s 2013 93	48½	48½	48½
47 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58¼	58¾
32 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	52¾	53
10 NYC cn 4s 98	56	55¾	56
5 NYC 3½s 46	93¼	92¼	93¼
22 NYC cv 3½s 52	97½	96¾	97½
16 NYC & HR 4s 42	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	76	76	76
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	96	95½	96
7 NYChi&StL 4s 41	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	72¾	72	72
64 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61⅜	61	61¼
118 StLIM&S 4s R&G'33ct	68	68	68
1 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	49	49	49
104 St Lou SF 4½s '78	15	14½	14⅝
11 St L S F 4s '50 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
11 St L S F 4s '50A ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	111¼	111¼	111¼
48 Seab A L 4s '45 ct	7¾	7¼	7¾
3 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
12 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6¾	6¾	6¾
28 Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 SeaAllFla 6s '35 B ct	3½	3½	3½
17 Shell Un 2¼s '61	100	100	100
5 Shell Un 2½s '54	98½	98⅛	98⅛
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	73	73	73
3 Simmons-Cv 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
10 So Bell T&T 3s '79	107¾	107¾	108
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	105½	105½	105½
25 Sou Pac 4½s '68	50	49¾	49¾
57 Sou Pac 4½s '81	49¼	49	49¼
35 So Pac 4½s '69	49¾	49¼	49¾
30 So Pac clt 4s '49	46¾	46¼	46¾
22 So Pac rfg 4s '55	63¾	63½	63⅝
18 So Pac 3½s '48	69½	68⅝	69¼
40 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51	50	50½
3 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	77¾	77¾	77¾
7 South Ry 6½s '58	84½	84¼	84¼
5 South Ry gen 6s '56	79	79	79
11 South Ry 5s '56 '94	90¼	90½	90½
31 South Ry gen 4s '56	80¼	80¼	80½
8 So Ry 4s St L '51	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
19 Spokane Int 5s '55	31¾	31¾	31¾
9 Stand Oil NJ 3s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
7 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	84¾	84¼	84¾
5 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Third Ave a1 5s 60	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Third Ave 5s 60	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Tol&Oh Cen 3½s 60	89½	89½	89½
5 Toronto H&Buf 4s 48	100½	100½	100½
15 Un Pac 4s 47	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Un Pac 4s 1st 80	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Un Pac 3½s 70	99¼	99	99
21 Unit Drug 5s 53	90	89¾	90
1 US Steel 1.95s 48	102	102	102
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Va Elec & Pow 3½s 68	106½	106½	106½
6 Va &SW cn 5s 58	73	73	73
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109	109	109
1 W Mash rfg 5½s 75	19½	19½	19½
17 Wabash 1st 5s 39	69	68¾	68¾
17 Wabash 2nd 5s 39	27	26¾	26¾
50 Wabash 5s 80 D	18¾	18¾	18¾
46 Wabash 5s 76B	19	18¾	19
101 Wabash 4½s 78C	18¼	18	18
4 Walwrth 4s 55	86½	86	86
4 Warren Bros 6s 41	75	75	75
1 West Shore 4s 2361	48	48	48
1 Western Md 4s 52	91½	91	91
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	26½	26¼	26¼
11 Western Un 5s 51	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
19 Western Un 5s 60	85⅝	84½	84½
4 Western Un 4½s 50	84	83¾	83¾
2 Wh & L E 4s 49	114½	113½	114½
13 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94¾	94½	94½
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Wis Cen 4s 49	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102⅜	102⅝

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 D	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68	68	68
2 Argentine 4½s 48	90	90	90
2 Argentine 4½s 71	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 Australia 5s 55	76¼	75¾	76¼
1 Australia 5s 57	76¼	75½	76¼
9 Australia 4½s 56	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
2 Austria 7s 57	8	8	8
2 Belgium 7s 55	81	81	81
1 Belgium 6½s 49	91	91	91
1 Brazil 8s 41	22¾	22¼	22¼
6 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Brisbane 5s 57	69¼	69¼	69¾
1 Brisbane 6s 50	71	71

President's Board Set to Study Threatened Rail Strike Issues

By the Associated Press

A fact-finding board appointed by President Roosevelt prepared today today to dig into the issues of a threatened Nation-wide strike of 1,250,000 railroadmen.

Dean Wayne Lyman Morse of the University of Oregon Law School heads the board, personnel of which was announced yesterday. Other members are Thomas Reed Powell, Harvard Law Professor; James Cummings Bonbright, Professor of Finance at Columbia University; Joseph Henry Willits, Director of Social Sciences for the Rockefeller Foundation, and Huston Thompson, Washington attorney.

The National Railway Mediation Board will meet at Chicago Monday to determine when and where the fact-finding board will begin its sessions. Under the Railroad Mediation Law, the Board must report to the President within 30 days, but no legal strike could be put into effect until 30 days after the report was made.

The 900,000 members of 14 non-operating railroad unions originally had set their walkout for today, and 350,000 members of five operating brotherhoods had decided to strike next Monday. Appointment of the fact-finding board, however, rendered these dates ineffective.

The railroad men are seeking higher wages. The operating employees want a 30 per cent boost in basic pay; the non-operating workers ask increases ranging from 30 to 34 cents an hour. The railroads, rejecting the demands, said the increases sought would amount to $900,000,000 a year, which they contended would be impossible to pay under existing circumstances.

Other labor developments over the Nation included:

Pittsburgh—A general strike of all American Federation of Labor craftsmen on the construction of the $5,000,000 Curtiss-Wright propeller plant at nearby Beaver, Pa., went into effect on orders of the Pittsburgh Building and Construction Trade Council.

The work-stoppage stemmed from a jurisdictional dispute with the Duquesne Light Company. The A. F. of L. craftsmen have challenged the utility's right to install electrical equipment and a power plant at the new plant.

Hazleton, Pa.—A motorcade of several thousand aroused Anthracite miners from the Panther Creek Valley, roared through the Hazleton district early today, closing three more collieries in swift extension of a walkout in protest against an increase in union dues and assessments.

There were no disorders as a line of approximately 100 cars and trucks streamed from one hard coal operation to another, but within two hours 1,500 workers had left their jobs and joined more than 4,000 other members of the United Mine Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, who launched the mine-closing move two days ago.

At Hazleton, the diggers forced a shutdown by the Hazleton Shaft Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, one of the largest operations in Pennsylvania's Anthracite fields. It employs 1,200 men. Eight collieries now are idle at the height of the best summer season the mines have enjoyed in more than a decade.

The miners, disregarding orders from their general union committee to return to work, are protesting an increase of monthly dues from $1 to $1.50 and a boost in the annual assessment from $2 to $6. Dues and assessments are collected from the employers through the checkoff system.

The assessment boost was approved in a national referendum to build up the U. M. W. A.'s national treasury, but the miners in the Panther Valley voted against it.

St. Louis—A proposed strike of A. F. of L. operating engineers against the Union Electric Company of Missouri was held in abeyance pending negotiations in Washington. A strike would cut off power in St. Louis and many other points in Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa. The union demands hourly wage increases to 90 cents for laborers now receiving 51½ cents; $1.25 for those getting more than 51½ cents, and $1.37 for welders now receiving $1.15.

Redding, Calif.—Withdrawal of resignations by 31 cable way operators at Shasta Dam removed a work stoppage threat at the $70,000,000 project. After a meeting of the A. F. of L. operators' union, E. A. Hester, Business Agent, said the cable way men, who had submitted resignations which would have taken affect this morning, were willing to remain on the job pending further wage negotiations.

Birmingham, Ala.—A strike of Birmingham Newspaper Guild (C. I. O.) members employed by the Birmingham Post continued with the management making no attempt to publish the paper.

Meanwhile, Post employees who are not Guild members voted to ask the National Labor Relations Board to conduct an election to determine the bargaining agency for Post workers. The non-Guild group also voted to retain counsel.

Detroit—The office of Richard T. Frankensteen, National Aviation Director for the C. I. O., announced an agreement between the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. and the Continental Motors Corp. which it said was the first providing for use of the union label on aircraft motors.

Houston, Texas—A salary increase of approximately 5 per cent was granted more than 5,000 employees of the Gulf Oil Corporation and Gulf Refining Company in the Southwest. The increase is effective retroactive to Sept. 1. It will affect both field and office employees of the production, pipe line and marketing divisions.

Chicago — C. I. O. Packing House Workers went on strike today at three small meat packing concerns after officials of the companies declined to re-employ in a body workers discharged during what they termed an unauthorized strike last week.

The companies involved are the Agar Packing and Provision Corporation, the P. Brennan Company, and the Illinois Meat Packing Company.

Sabotage Spreads In Nazi Lands

Continued from Page 1

mier Bela Tuka and President Tiso became even more acute when the former forced the latter's hand. When President Tiso objected, Premier Tuka addressed the Hlinka Guard in words strikingly reminiscent of Marshal Pétain and suggested that the time had come to abolish outworn remnants of parliamentarism.

Former Premier Shot

In Poland, some 60 professors of Lwow University have been arrested, among them Former Premier Bartel, who was shot on a charge of having "plotted" with Bolsheviks.

There is evidence, according to the German newspaper Ost Deutscher Boebachter, that Polish peasants have been fighting as guerrillas side by side with Soviet soldiers in areas formerly occupied by the Russians.

Deutsche Rundschau similarly complains of deliberate burning of harvest fields in Western Poland. Train wrecking and slaying of German soldiers and civilians by Polish irregulars frequently are reported in Swedish and Swiss newspapers.

Even in the Baltic States which the Germans boasted they were going to "liberate," disillusionment almost has reached the stage of active hostility. Peasants expropriated by Russians, far from being given back their farms, have been ordered to embark in communal farming under German direction.

Former estate owners are equally without prospect of recovering their property. Germans, instead of the Lithuanians and Estonians, fill all important positions in those countries.

The Lithuanians, in particular, are incensed, as they staged costly insurrections against the Russians. They, equally with the Letts and Estonians, appear to have overlooked the fact that in the past they had pursued an anti-German policy, not only dispossessing Germans, but developing trade with Britain at Germany's expense and in one case, Estonia, making English the country's second language instead of German.

Germans Remember

The Nazis, however, have not forgotten. Political exiles who fled when the Soviet marched in have been refused permission to return. The population, faced with starvation as a result of Stalin's "scorched-earth" policy, realize that little help is likely to come from their new masters.

Growing war weariness in Finland and Rumania is well known.

In Bulgaria, where pro-Russian sentiment always has been strong, there has been such a change in opinion that a number of important staff officers recently have resigned. Trains are reported to have been derailed there, and there have been complaints of espionage on behalf of Britain as well as sabotage by "communists."

Greece, despite being the hungriest of all countries despoiled by Germany, is stated by the Bulgarian press to have deliberately burnt wheat and barley to the value of 1,000,000 levas. Convincing reports continue that armed resistance persists not only in Crete but in the other islands.

In Yugoslavia, sporadic fighting never has stopped since the Germans invaded the country. It apparently has been sufficiently serious to have forced the Germans to make the first major concession that has been wrung from them in any occupied country. This was the announcement over the Belgrade radio Aug. 30 that a new Government had been formed "with the object of creating peace and order."

The Premier is Gen. Milan Neditch, ex-Chief of Staff and ex-War Minister who fought with distinction in the war this spring.

This experiment is being watched with extreme interest, not only in London but throughout the Balkans, where, coming as it did at the same moment as the Hitler-Mussolini meeting it is interpreted as a definite, if perhaps only temporary, setback to Italian aspirations and as equally a serious blow to the Croat renegade Dr. Ante Pavelitch.

If General Neditch holds his ground and succeeds in wresting further concessions from the Nazis, the effect on other Balkan countries may be profound. If on the other hand, the Nazis follow the usual practice of gradually sapping his powers of resistance, then it is expected that later opposition will again manifest itself openly.

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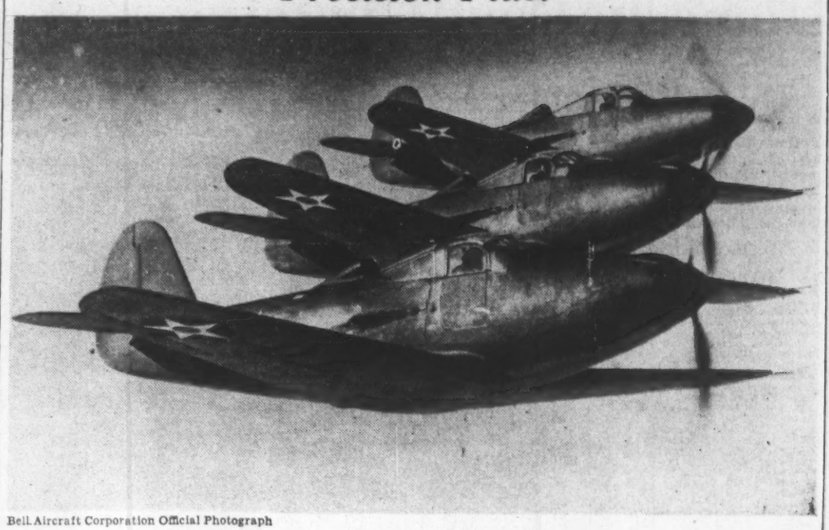

Bell Aircraft Corporation Official Photograph

U. S. Army Pilots Show Skill in New Planes

New Army Bell P-39 (Airacobras) interceptor pursuit planes being put through the most difficult of all formation maneuvers by three young Army pilots shortly after taking delivery on the planes from the Bell Aircraft Corporation at Buffalo, N. Y. The Bell P-39 is a cannon-carrying single-engined fighter with the engine located behind the pilot's compartment and is being built for the Army Air Corps and the British Royal Air Force.

President Bids For Both Party Help on Policy

Continued from Page 1

Democratic leaders on everything he planned to say and everything he planned to do to give effect to what he said, Stephen T. Early, White House Secretary, declared.

"If the consultation with the leaders of both parties produces suggestions, additions, eliminations, any ideas, they will affect the speech," Mr. Early emphasized.

Cancels Press Conference

Mr. Early made it evident that announcements and action of great significance are imminent.

He announced that the President's regular Friday morning press conference would be canceled and that Mr. Roosevelt would meet the members of the American Mission to Moscow at that time.

Mr. Early readily agreed with one correspondent who suggested that this cancellation of the press conference meant that tonight's speech would leave no unanswered questions but a different interpretation appears more valid; namely, that Mr. Roosevelt doesn't wish to have to deal with specific questions concerning immediate specific action which implement his pronouncement.

The White House took considerable pains to emphasize that the speech would be complete up to the delivery time, and that since the speech would be "complete" there would be little likelihood of news between then and Friday morning.

This observation would appear to have its largest meaning in light of the fact that the President had intended himself to disclose the sinkings of both the Steel Seafarer and the Sessa in his Monday night speech but when it was unavoidably postponed the news of these sinkings could not be longer withheld.

The report persists in Washington that a further "incident" in Germany's sudden naval warfare against American shipping will be revealed by the President and will signalize the Government's intention to meet force with force, to provide full naval protection for American shipping wherever it goes.

Action which will require any considerable legislation approval or authorization is not anticipated. Mr. Early said that he did not see the prospect of a message to Congress growing out of the address and this would appear to reduce the probability that Mr. Roosevelt contemplates asking repeal of the Neutrality Law.

A change in at least one provision of the Act is under consideration to permit the arming of American merchantmen but this step may be forthcoming later.

Sees Soviet Ambassador

In addition to completing his speech, which will be open to revisions until the last moment, the President conferred at length with the Russian Ambassador, Constantine Oumansky, who came to the White House with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

His only other engagements of the day were with officials working with him in preparation for the conversations with Moscow.

The address will be heard over all radio networks, will run about 3,000 words, will last about 25 minutes and, according to Mr. Early, will leave no doubt whatsoever as to where the United States stands and what the United States is going to do at this juncture in the war.

Repeal Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War under President Hoover, urged today that Congress repeal the Neutrality Act, which he called "a cowardly surrender of the freedom of the seas."

Every American ship and individual going into the war zone or attempting to run the Germans' blockade, Mr. Hurley said, is violating the Act. He added:

"We are a democracy, but a democracy must survive on its integrity. If we are going into this war we should not back into it. We should repeal the Neutrality Act and go into it face forward."

Finest Warplanes in World Available for Louisiana Tests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Seven types of American warplanes, officially described by the War Department as equal or superior to any planes in the world, will feature the immense United States Army maneuvers which will begin next week in Louisiana.

The types include the light (attack) bomber, the dive bomber, two kinds of medium bombers and three pursuit planes. In each of these types, according to the Department, "the Army's Air Force has planes, which, in maneuverability, performance and fire power, represent the last word in modern fighting equipment."

Speaking of the Air Force and its latest ships, Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, declared that "in point of quantity, we still have a long way to go, but production is now beginning to roll and our share of it from here on should enable us to equip combat units at the rate of about one squadron every other day. This rate should increase in the coming months."

Saying that his statements are based on the best information from abroad, Mr. Lovett announced that from the point of view of quality the Army Air Force will have the finest planes in the world.

"Several of the types have just passed their accelerated service tests and have been released to the Combat Command, and the Army will see aircraft of a variety and quality not possessed elsewhere," the War Department says.

"As late as June, officers in charge of the Army's fall maneuvers expressed the doubt that any dive bombers would be available for use with ground troops in Louisiana. Since that time, however, delivery of the Army's A-24's has been made and sufficient numbers are now ready to equip two squadrons for the war games.

"The A-24 is the same plane as the Navy's SBD. The American dive bombers are recognized as the finest in existence."

In describing the various types of planes to be tested and used in connection with the maneuvers, the Department said the Douglas A-20 light (attack) bomber is so fast that the British use it as a night fighter under the name of "Havoc."

Also of tremendous speed for bombers are the North American B-25 medium bomber and the Martin B-26 medium bomber.

"With a top speed only slightly less than certain famous fighter types currently used abroad, the B-25 has range, speed and load abilities superior to any foreign medium bomber. The Martin B-26 has a slightly higher top speed than the B-25 and its high cruising speed makes it the fastest bomber of its class in the world," the Department states.

"In the other classification of heavy bombers—long range, high altitude, fast four-engine planes—the Army also possesses what is conceded to be the world's best. Since only ground-operating planes will be used in maneuvers, the Boeing Flying Fortresses and Consolidated B-24's will not be operating over Louisiana.

"The Lockheed P-38 Interceptor is the fastest military plane in the world today. It mounts 37 mm. cannons and 50 cal. machine guns. Its two super-charged engines give it a performance of well over 400 miles per hour with full military load.

"The two single-engine planes are the Bell P-39 and the Curtiss P-40E. The former has demonstrated in recent tests that it is one of the fastest and most heavily armed combat planes in existence. It mounts a 37 mm. cannon, 50 cal. and 30 cal. machine guns. As a middle altitude fighter, as well as for attack on ground targets, this unconventional plane has no equal.

"The new Curtiss model P-40E mounts six 50 cal. machine guns, is very maneuverable and has fine performance at altitudes at which bomber interceptions are now taking place. This plane is the successor to the type being used so successfully by the British in the Middle East. It has higher horsepower and much greater firepower than its predecessor.

"While these planes are operating in their wide-scale maneuvers to train both ground and air commands in their use, even better models of the same type are on the way."

No 'Gas' Shortage, Senate Told

Continued from Page 1

effort of the country was lacking," he said.

The Committee's declaration that there is no shortage is based upon testimony of J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, and Ralph Budd, Defense Transportation Commissioner, that tank cars now idle can transport 200,000 additional barrels o oil a day to offset a "shortage" of not more than 165,000 barrels. "Their testimony favorably impressed and satisfied the Committee," he said, "although it should be reported that the Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator, and, at least, one or two others who testified, were reluctant to accept the accuracy of their statements."

The "frightening picture" of a petroleum shortage, presented to the Nation by the Co-ordinator's office, Mr. Maloney concluded, "is really a 'shortage' in a large surplus which is desired.

"The shortage, as we see it," he said, "is a shortage of surplus and not a shortage of products, or a lack of facilities to transport them."

Still Must Conserve

At the same time, Mr. Maloney agreed that serious days are ahead in regard to oil supply. "There should be a sane and sensible and constant conservation of all petroleum products," he said.

"None can clearly foresee what the future may hold in store," he continued, "insofar as we have been able to determine, from our hearings, our present facilities will be maintained. On the other hand, there should be an immediate increase in the use of tank cars, a constant increase in facilities through the continuing construction of tankers, much help through the improved use of pipelines now in operation and under construction, the more extensive use of highway oil-carrying motor trucks, and the probable construction of barges; and at the same time an increased efficiency in the use of all forms of transportation in this industry."

Describing conservation of fuel and particularly of petroleum products, as part of the national defense program, the Senator urged "upon the American people complete co-operation with the Petroleum Co-ordinator and upon the Co-ordinator complete co-operation with the people of the Country."

Charges thata the oil shortage was magnified by a desire to whip up a "war scare" were dismissed by the Chairman as "without foundation."

Senator Maloney informed the Senate that his Committee will continue in operation, but for the time being will hold no further public hearings.

Main purpose of the Committee thus far, he explained "has been to establish the facts—quiet the fears of the American people—and to make certain that every proper effort is being made to maintain our petroleum needs—while at the same time giving every assistance reasonably and properly possible to the distressed nations beyond the seas, to whose assistance, short of war, we are committed." The group has not considered it part of its duty to make a study of petroleum prices, of the night curfew or of "many other matters having a relationship to the need for building up as large a petroleum 'stock pile' as is properly possible," he told the Senate.

Hat Firm Ordered To Rehire Employees

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP) — The Hat Corporation of America, East Norwalk, Conn., was directed by the Labor Board today to disestablish four employee organizations and to offer reinstatement with back pay to five employees.

The board's complaint against the corporation alleged that it had formed the employee organization and had discriminatorily discharged employees.

Northeastern Utah Park Plan Drafted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VERNAL, Utah—Development of the lofty and picturesque Uintah mountains of northeastern Utah into a vast outdoor recreational area is recommended by a newly-appointed Director of the Utah State Fish and Game Department, Mark Anderson, former Mayor of Provo.

After a visit to the region Mr. Anderson said that, for the public benefit, the "wilderness" aspect of this rugged mountain territory should give way so the resources may become available to a larger number of persons, and for more varied purposes.

The Uintah mountains contain the highest peaks in Utah. They also constitute a large part of the upper watershed of the Green and the Colorado Rivers. Because of the many separate ranges, in a virgin and heavily-timbered State, these mountains have innumerable lakes and streams which would be welcomed by outdoor enthusiasts if these places were made accessible. Mr. Anderson also pointed out the prehistoric animal fossils in this area as another source of public interest to attract visitors.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS—Dealing with leading concern; finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Doehla, S-66, Fitchburg, Mass.

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SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment. $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester, N. Y.

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BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
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BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

SILVER BIRCHES, Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.—1, 2 and 3 room apartments, furnished and unfurnished; all conveniences, winter and summer sports; reasonable. Ph. Ronk. 8616.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

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1½ to 4 Rooms, $37 up
Modern apartments in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees and flowering shrubbery. Nearby public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social room. Free private playground. A camera club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.
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WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing; moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details: TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m. Thursday, September 25, 1941, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of construction of traffic circle at the junction of Grove Street and West Roxbury Parkway, Brookline. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposed guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $3,000.00, payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1936. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. By: Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner. September 5, 1941

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(Continued)

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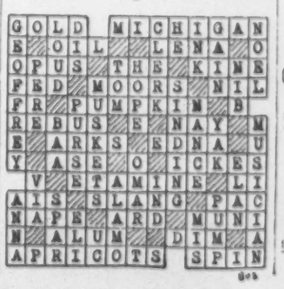

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Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-3281

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

RUTH S. HANOVER
Teacher of Piano
(former Student New England Conservatory of Music)
Resumes Teaching September 15
444 EDGEWOOD STREET 5-0295

STEAK BROILER
59 Elm Street Phone 7-6687
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
6 a. m. to 7 p. m. evenings
6 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays
Do You Like FRESH Doughnuts?
We make them twice daily
25c a dozen
Also HOMEBAKED Pies
Chicken, Pork, Beef
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 FARMINGTON AVE. 32-4079

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

The Man Who Knows Wears
HARRY ISRAEL
Good Clothes
18½ Pratt Street

HAROLD A. LAMPHIER, Inc.
Dealer
Paints—Wallpapers, etc.
92 W. Main St. Tel. 2397

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

CONROY'S
FANCY GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
It's a pleasure to serve Monitor readers
364 Main Street Telephone 3389

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-2313 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1050 Chapel Street 6-3171
"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"

HERBERT E. FRANCIS
ELECTRICIAN
70 Audubon St. Tel. 6-6130

M. MYERS & SON
Foot Delight Shoes
Hosiery—Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 Temple Street

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

THE ELM CITY UPHOLSTERING SHOP
Refinishing, Cabinet Work, Mattresses, Rush Seats, Chair Caning
LOUIS COSENTIN
234 Whalley Ave. 8-3410

A New and Finer
MRS. EMLEY'S FOOD SHOP
INCORPORATED
The Bakery with a Home Touch
1361½ Chapel St. Also 89 Howe St.

MEN'S
Large Selection of Fall Hats
Ladies' and Men's Quality Hat Cleaning
TEMPLE HAT SHOP
73 Temple Street

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724 Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1825
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

DONNELLY'S
of South Norwalk
Showing Roseville Pottery
Orange, green or blue 50 and up.
Shur-tite hand bags for Fall 2.95 and up
21 WASHINGTON STREET

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

It's Knitting Time
and time to knit with
BEAR BRAND YARNS
Come in and meet our instructors and let's get started
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7538 9 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PAINTING DECORATORS
Bly & Waterbury
DISTINCTIVE PAINTING
PAPER HANGING
COLOR ARTISTRY
NASH ISLAND NORWTON
PHONE STAMFORD 4-5201
DANIEL H. BLY EE WATERBURY

September Savings *on* Fur Coats *and* Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats
H. FRANKEL & SONS
STAMFORD, CONN.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Marguerite Beauty Salon

Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
Full Line of Ultrex Perfumes
203 Main Street Tel. 3-3245

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
New Fall Lines In Every Department
Emphasizing the latest styles in standard makes at inexpensive prices.
Come in and look around!
"Fashion First" Dresses
Tailored Models—Dressy Styles—"Two Pieceers"—all of fast color spun rayon—in sizes 12 to 20
$4.98
DRESS DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET
Presenting a Pre-View of New Fall and Winter Fashions—View Them Today
New Fall Fashions Designed to Meet Any Planned Economy Now Showing at
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Sears carry a complete line of Quality Furniture, Ranges and Heaters
For real values shop at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

THE REDWOOD FURNITURE CO.
"The Honest Store"
324 East Main Street at Mill
Phone 3-4158

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE TUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
Hearst Tower Baltimore, Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

The Bradford Dining Room
3301 St. Paul Street
Delicious Southern Cooking. Homelike atmosphere. Specializing in parties of all kinds. We serve homemade rolls and pastries. Four course dinners, 65c, 75c and 85c.
Open daily. Dorothy J. Blair, Manager

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept.—Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agents

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices

4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Visit
L. J. HOVER'S WAYSIDE FURNITURE STORE
887 Central Ave., opposite Danker
Lower overhead means lower prices on quality furniture
Open Evenings Dial 8-3824

WHITNEYS
The only store in Albany that gives charge customers the convenience of the famous
CHARGA-PLATE

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
54 NORTH PEARL STREET

NO ORDER TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET 3-4258 3-4259

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Going Away to School!
We have the very latest styles for campus wear by

I. Miller	Florsheim
Carlisle	Bostonians
Vitality	Johnston & Murphy
Footsaver	Dr. Locke

Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

BUY NOW! During Our
AUGUST SALE
of Fur Coats and Cloth Coats
MORTON CO'Y, Inc.
37 Court Street

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

FALL AGAIN
A new season calls for a new wardrobe in the smart new American styles developed by American designers of American materials for American women.
Spend to defend the right to be free
McLEAN'S

Barnes Flowers

90 Chenango Street
Flowers for All Occasions
C. Stuart Mace 2-7289

MEYER'S QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats — Groceries
Fresh Produce
Frosted Foods
17 Main Street 4-4341

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
Watches—Diamonds—Silver
Prices to suit all purses
60 Court Street Estab. 1910

"If It's Clean— It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41892 11 Chestnut St.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
Complete Plank Steak Dinner $1.00
Charcoal-Broiled Steak, Fish, Chicken
Luncheon 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper 75c
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed.
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. W., cor. Bronxville Rd.

Guernsey Milk
Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

Excellent Food

Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE TEL. 2-4288

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
68 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

Beverly 7-8661

Rug and Furniture Cleaners
IMPERIAL RUG CO.
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
ROY A. WIGLE 1170 Yonkers Avenue Yonkers, N. Y.

BUFFALO

LESLIE'S
For Individual Fashions
COATS
Dresses—Millinery
All Reasonably Priced
Granada Theater Building
3172 Main Street
Open Every Evening

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware
In the Heart of the West Side

ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street G.A. 3860

Expert Service
Permanent Waves
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Dubonnet BEAUTY SALON
309 Parkside Ave. University 3780

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOPS
1519 HERTEL AVE. DE. 0367
2811 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $12.75
75c Discount C. O. D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

PERSONAL LOANS *for any* USEFUL PURPOSE
Business Opportunity, Taxes, Education Travel, Insurance
Low Cost, Simple Requirements
ELMIRA BANK & TRUST COMPANY
6 Convenient Offices
A MARINE MIDLAND BANK
Member F. D. I. C.

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY

CHARLES DISTEFANO
South Main Street Fruit Market
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily
Woodside Ave. and S. Main, Ph. 4770

FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick *Service*
The best in used cars
Gloversville 4024 Johnstown 616 Amsterdam 542

ITHACA

Enjoy Your Vacation
GET: Gulflex Lubrication
Gulf No-Nox Gasoline
Gulfpride Oil
For pleasant, carefree motoring Get Goodyear Lifeguards for Safety
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

Bigelow's Basement Store
"Quality Goods— Low Prices"
A GOOD PLACE to buy GOOD SHOES
EXPERT FITTING, PROVED BY X-RAY
BROSTROM-CONNER SHOE CO.
18 E. Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood Mgr
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

The Best in Fashions for
BACK-TO-SCHOOL
at
NELSON'S of Jamestown

KENMORE

Call *Deliver*
Not New Dry Cleaned
EUCLID CLEANERS & TAILORS
WE CLEAN WITH CARBON TETRACHLORIDE IN OUR OWN PLANT
Phone RI. 8127 8116 Delaware

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
3193 Delaware Avenue
Specializing in Women's dresses, 38 to 44, 18½ to 24½, at $7.95. Also a full line of dresses for Juniors, Misses, $4.95-$12.95.
Open Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Groceries—Delicatessen
Werner's
Homemade Chicken Pies, Salads and Baked Goods
3145 Delaware Ave. RI 2564

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

LARCHMONT

Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
Bags—Costume Jewelry
NEW LINE
AMERICAN MADE POTTERY
1930 PALMER AVENUE

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH
SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2002

Long Island

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

Baldwin General Supply
COR. MERRICK RD. and GRAND AVE.
Baldwin 1492
Representing: General Electric, Westinghouse, Norge, Chambers, Youngstown, Perfection, Sapolin, Farnsworth, Lightolier, White Sewing Machine

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BAY SHORE—Islip

Islip Coal & Feed Company
"You'll like our weigh"
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Phones Bay Shore 1139—Islip 1122
ROSCOE C. RAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-76 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
(Continued)

YOUNG'S
New Fall Showing
SPORTSWEAR—GIRDLES
GLOVES—HOSIERY—BAGS
BLOUSES—SWEATERS—LINGERIE
1062 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst
SCHARF & COMPANY
Furriers
Our Prices on Fur Jackets and Coats Are Cheaper Than City Furriers
Remodeling and Repairing
518 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 8166

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846, Tuesday and Thursday, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 8-7
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS MANAGER FL. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
FUR CLEANING & REPAIRING, WEAVING
NORTHERN BOULEVARD AT 163RD STREET

LAMM-KREMER
Incorporated
COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE ON ALL CARS
Fender and Body Work
35-21 Leavitt Street Ind. 3-5740
Rear of Flushing Savings Bank

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 6-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO 8-8301-2

FREEPORT

Radios and Victrola Combinations

R.C.A.—PHILCO—G.E.—ZENITH and EMERSON
Largest Display in Freeport
SNYDER-GARVEY, Inc.
"THE RELIABLE STORE"
45 S. Main Street Phone Free. 8414

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
FALL OUTFITS FOR MEN
Featuring
• ARROW SHIRTS •
STETSON HATS
• INTERWOVEN HOSE •
86 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.

HAVE YOUR FALL CLOTHES
Serviced by Our
Miracle Dry Cleaning Plant
NO ODOR—NO SHRINKAGE
C. V. Boller Co.
70 SOUTH GROVE ST. TEL. FREE 3098

GREAT NECK

Rhoda Sportswear
Back-to-School Clothes
Full Line of Suits—Dresses—Accessories—Barbizon—Underwear—Hosiery
44 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 2693

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties

Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
12 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 45

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

W. T. GRANT CO.
Complete Line of School Supplies
Great Neck 1192 50 Middle Neck Rd.

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies
CAPEHART AGENCY
Great Neck 2015 Open Evenings Manhasset 1415

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

B & B
Stationery & Sport Shop
Parker VACUMATIC
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Toys—Books—Fountain Pens
Athletic Equipment
Great Neck 1659
24 Middle Neck Road

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

Nassau Bootery
Back to School With Good Wearing Shoes
(X-Ray Fitting)
Specializing in Children's Shoes
Great Neck 2172 61 Middle Neck Road

WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
ARROW SHIRTS
WESTMINSTER SOCKS
MALLORY HATS
Open Evenings
105 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 425

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1303-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Be on the Beam"
"SMOOTH" COLLEGE CLOTHES
from
Carol Green's
Suits, Jackets, Sweaters, Skirts, Coats, Blouses, Gloves, Bags, Jewelry
Corset Corner
CAROL GREEN
252 Fulton Avenue in Hempstead
60 S. Main Street in Freeport

SOFA AND CHAIR Upholstered 49.50
Custom-made. All work guaranteed. Newest Fall materials. Full line Fall Draperies now ready.
Have our decorator call to give you an estimate.
STYLE ART DECORATORS
75 Main Street Hempstead 5339

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
12A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c-45c Dinner 50c-65c-75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
12A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
70 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD
Enna Jetticks
America's Smartest Walking Shoes
$5.00 to $6.00
269 FULTON AVENUE

LINOLEUM SPECIALS
BLUMBERG'S
276 Front Street Hempstead 5008

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Closed Aug. 15-Sept. 3 while laying new floor

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGIAN HALL PHARMACY
83rd Street and 37th Avenue
Free Delivery Service HAV 9-6220
BREYER'S ICE CREAM
LUNCHEON—AFTERNOON TEA—DINNER
YARDLEY GIFT SETS
"LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES"

FIELDS
for Women's Children's Infants Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

Cyril W. Anderson
87-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Night and Holidays—Independence 3-4338

FALL FUR SALE
Queens Retail Furrier
Hollander Dyed and Blended Furs
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JUVENILE FURNITURE
STATIONERY — TOYS
Dolls, Games, Greeting cards
Gerstenhaber's
84-28 Roosevelt Ave. Near 85th St.

RUBIN'S
HARDWARE
Paint Up—Clean Up
Buy now and save money
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0179

JAMAICA

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
Republic 9-9146 89-76 165 St., Jamaica, N. Y.

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
- NORGE
- G. E.
- FRIGIDAIRE
- KELVINATOR
- PHILCO
- CROSLEY

For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7758

LOUIS
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
New Fall Hats $1.95 and up
Others of finer quality, ready to wear or made to order

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

LYNBROOK

SCHOOL SHOES
expertly fitted by X-Ray Agency, Pedi-guard, Pied Piper
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Avenue

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD 2 Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK
STORES OPEN EVENINGS

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
37 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 3422
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

MME. GIURI
solicits your patronage
FALL FASHIONS
DRESSES and MILLINERY
Smart Individuality
88 East Main Street Patchogue, L. I.

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Confidential Charge Accounts

Fishman's We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire
NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Used Cars
Hempstead and 90th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 6-2220

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir 9-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
PAINT—WALLPAPER—HARDWARE
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118
Tel. Vir. 9-8360

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave., Cleve. 3-9067

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)
Richmond Hill 2-1426 Established 1910

C. FRANCIS JOHANSEN
Skillful
WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY REPAIRING
104-40 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-3362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Harry Hobby Al Neill
MAYTAG WASHER & IRONER SHOP
Authorized Hoover Dealer
Washers, Ironers, Vacuums
Refrigerators, Oil Burners
148 NORTH PARK AVE. TEL. 6420

NEW YORK

Long Island

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON CUrtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Campus Suits
from
$10.98
Dorothy Stein
24 Fourth Ave.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-8631

Hotels and Restaurants Supplied
Charles Peyser
Westchester's Oldest Furrier
FINE FURS
Custom-Made Restyled Ready to Wear Repaired
55 FOURTH AVE. Mo. 8-9092

Dress Suits to Hire
FIFTH AVENUE VALET
Established 1910
Dry Cleaning, Pressing Tailoring
68 So. Fifth Ave. MO 8-9467
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

Back-to-School Needs
for Kindergarten to College
Schoonmaker's
Department Store — Founded in 1865

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
58 WATER ST., NEWBURGH N. Y.

HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

TYDOL VEEDOL GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS and POULTRY
218 Broadway TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

NEW ROCHELLE

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
26 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-10376

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

First to LIEBMAN'S then *Back to School!*
Quality Apparel for BOYS AND GIRLS
From Kindergarten to High School
510 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEW ROCHELLE 1300

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7-1170
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
7 Division Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVONSHIRE
Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
2868 Broadway Phone
Bet. 111th and 112th St. Un. 4-7377

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8395

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

Expert Watch Repairing
GREAT KILLS JEWELERS
Gifts for all occasions
Agents for
LONGINES WITTNAUER WATCHES
3985 Amboy Road Honeywood 6-0551

NEW DORP

Mary Lane Shop
Dresses—Hats—Coats
Barbizon Slips
Hosiery
149 New Dorp Lane Don Hills 6-0032

Koch-Hall Paint Company
16-18 New Dorp Lane Ph. Don Hills 6-0323
Wallpaper
Paints

Phone DOngan Hills 6-1869
LANE SERVICE
AUTO REPAIRING
Gas and Oils
157 New Dorp Lane, Op. Lane Theater

PORT RICHMOND

Distinctive Printing
WESTERLEIGH PRESS
1927 Richmond Terrace—Gib. 2-2413

NIAGARA FALLS

Frigler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

NEW YORK

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 311 WOLF'S LANE

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673, Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
We have everything you need for the Garden, Painting, Housecleaning and Mothproofing
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and R. P. & P. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

Pelham 0878
M. K. MANOOKIAN
Rugs
CLEANED, REPAIRED and SHAMPOOED
198 SPARKS AVENUE

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
BACK-TO-COLLEGE NEEDS
All through the store you'll find things to wear . . . things for your room.
LUCKEY'S CAMPUS HANGOUT
is specially devoted to the things that college girls want and prefer. We cordially invite you to visit our store before you go back to college.
LUCKEY, PLATT & COMPANY

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS Inc.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
218 Main Street BEACON
Phone 8399 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Back to School - - -
College and the Campus
- Sport Suits
- Coats
- Sweaters
- Jackets

FLEMING'S
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 8168 Hours 10 to 12 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
OF PITTSFORD, N. Y.
wishes to announce the starting of a new dairy store in Rochester at 1187 Culver Road, corner of Melville Street. Stop for one of those famous milk shakes, sodas ice cream or sandwiches.
Phones: Monroe 0616—Pittsford 86

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

"A Tenth Ward Institution"
PARMELE Esso SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor. Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H. T. Parmele

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

Pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 794

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. Main 83
Established 1867. Seventy-four years of complete insurance protection and service to companies of proven financial integrity.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

DELLWOOD Cream-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle 3232, Oakwood 8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNETT TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. 34 Garth Road
Bronxville, N. Y. Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. Bronx 81277 Tel. Scars. 3939

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
—SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Quality House Paints
Domestic and Imported Wallpapers
WM. S. WRIGHT
1032 State Street Phone 6-4092

Barneys
for
PIANOS and RADIOS

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

SCOTIA

NORGE
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Sherwin-Williams Paints
ROOFING—PLUMBING—HEATING—HARDWARE
G. E. Van Vorst Co.
47 Mohawk Avenue Phone 6-4211

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

The Tea Kettle Dining Room
Ada Maltby Mantle, Prop.
Luncheon 35c
Dinner 50c
501 E. Genesee St.

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

O'MALLEYS'
The VERY Unusual, as Usual—Fashions for Women and Misses
Nice Showing
Smartest New Fashions
Hats, Dresses, Sport Clothes
Going-to-School Outfits

TROY

★ Now Open! Frears New and Larger Deb-U-Teen and Children's Shops on the Second Floor of the Fulton Street Building.
FREARS Troy, N. Y.
"Troy's Shopping Center"

NEW YORK

UTICA

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

Gifts
Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

Pittsburgh Wallhide
Approved Williamsburg Colors. Authentic colors used in the Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg.
ARTISTS MATERIAL
Gurley-Comstock Corp.
14 Elizabeth Street Tel. 4-5175

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street, Tel. 4-5139

WATERTOWN

Back on the Air
"Do You Know"
Monday . . . 8:30 P. M.
STATION WATN
Program you know, presented by the store you know . . . with people you know answering questions they HOPE they know!

Empsall's
We Loan Money
To Home Owners and those contemplating the purchase of a home.
To Individuals to meet emergencies.
To Purchasers of new automobiles.
THE NORTHERN NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
A MARINE MIDLAND BANK
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

KITTY KELLY HAT SHOPS
Formerly Headquarters
New Fall HATS
$1.88 and $2.88
Court and Arsenal Streets

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-13 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sweaters and Skirts that match perfectly
Martha West
Start as low as $2.95, 12 colors — 10 to 20
108 Mamaroneck Avenue White Plains

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
WARNER'S LE Gant
22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4034
White Plains 6745 Evening Appointments

MARY'S BEAUTY SALON
Monday to Wednesday 3 Items 85c
Week-Ends 3 Items $1.00
1 SO. LEX. AVE., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Commadine FARMS Inc.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

All Your Musical Needs Can Be Met at
HUNTS
LEADING MUSIC HOUSE
14 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 903
Open Evenings

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

CUSTOM TAILORING
for Discriminating Women
Fur Coats, Cloth Coats sculptured to make you lovely
Your dated coat RE-STYLED to look like NEW!
Repairing and Alterations
Projansky's
Precious Ready-Made FURS — *Tailors and Furriers to Gentlewomen*
146 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Your Paint Problems Solved!
Borrow a copy of the famous Paint and Color Style Guide
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
"STYLE PERFECT" WASHABLE WALL PAPER
135 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 3420

THE CLOTHES GIRLS AND BOYS WANT FOR BACK TO SCHOOL
Stone's
199 MAIN STREET

Phyllis Jane
featuring smart new 'Kay Dunhill' Dresses for Campus Life—
17 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains

COATS!
• Fur Coats • Trimmed and Untrimmed Coats • Dress and Sport Coats • Jackets
ORAM-KIRCHE
138 Mamaroneck Ave. Stylists White Plains

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

WHITTEN ELECTRIC CO.
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE, LIGHTING FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

STUDEBAKER . . . Sales and Service
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
JENKINS GARAGE, Inc.
DISTRIBUTORS
29 W. Post Road W. P. 8787

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains { 6331 / 6330
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

DON'T WASTE FUEL OIL
A vacuum cleaned boiler and smoke pipe, and proper working air valves on radiators are some of the things that prevent such waste. Let us help you save.
HENRY F. RAAB, Inc.
48 Lake Street, White Plains

Ever Yours for Lovely Hats
DANIELL'S
116 MAMARONECK AVE.

La Debutante Shop
features smart selection of
Coats — Suits — Dresses
122 Mamaroneck Ave.

GRO-TRED SHOES
Correctly designed footwear for boys and girls of all ages.
$2.95 to $5.50
D. J. Murphy
IN STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 5-6540
52 Lawrence Street

ANNA-MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
TEL. YON. 5-3021
118 ASHBURTON AVE.
Permanent Waving
Our Specialty

Tel. Beverly 7-7466 83 Aqueduct Ave.
Beverly -Painters- Decorators
Interior and Exterior Painting
Decorators and Paperhangers
Free Estimates on Request
We do all jobs, big and small

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Edgar Bergen's Graduates

Hollywood

Edgar Bergen, flying ventriloquist, hasn't lost a cent and has gained a lot of faith in human nature in over a year of financing the advanced training of young fliers on a trust basis, according to the National Broadcasting Company.

Bergen, who has 150 solo hours to his own credit, set up an aviation foundation last year with a revolving fund that pays training expenses of youths who could not afford to finish their flying courses.

Though the only obligation the boys have to pay back the fund is a moral one, only one of 24 pilots Bergen has trained at his airport in Montebello, Calif., has failed to reimburse the foundation. That one, Bergen said, has been out of work until recently, when he was engaged to ferry bombers for Britain, and he is making arrangements already to make payments so others can use the funds.

"I'm not a sentimentalist," said Bergen, "but those boys make me feel there is something really worth while about human nature."

Four of Bergen's "graduates" are now flying for the U. S. Army Air Corps.

Daily Anecdote

The Introduction

Uncle Billy Green of Illinois was Lincoln's partner in the grocery at Salem, and at night, when the customers were few, he held a grammar book while Lincoln recited. At Lincoln's first inaugural banquet Green sat at the table on the President's left, with the dignified Secretary Seward on his right. Lincoln presented the two men to each other, saying: "Secretary Seward, this is Mr. Green, of Illinois." Seward bowed stiffly, when Lincoln exclaimed: "Oh, get up, Seward, and shake hands with Green; he's the man that taught me my grammar."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Canada.
2. One mile east of Bardstown, Kentucky; here Stephen C. Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home." It was originally the home of Judge John Rowan, Senator from Kentucky and a relative of Foster; now a State park.
3. United States and Guatemala.
4. A sailing vessel commonly used by the Turks and Greeks of the Levant.
5. St. Louis, Missouri.
6. The Women's Voluntary Service of Britain.
7. A navigable river in Manchukuo, emptying into the Amur River; 1,130 miles long.
8. Wyoming; Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross served from 1925-27.
9. A United States Army fort at Oswego, New York.
10. The Singer Building; 612 feet high.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The many French, English, and Italian colonies dotting the coast line of the African continent contribute some of the most colorful issues in our stamp collections. Their designs picture native scenes and peoples and bring this continent before us in kaleidoscopic array. From the Arab states of the north through the dense jungle lands of the equator down to the white settlements of the Cape these colorful bits of paper portray in true form the features and dress of the races, their dwellings and mode of living, their means of livelihood and the flora and fauna which surrounds them.

A beautiful and striking example of this pictorial presentation is shown in this week's new stamp issues on the series issued for the Seychelles Islands, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean off the eastern coast of Africa, just north of Madagascar. On one of these stamps we see pictured the giant tortoise, an immense turtle that inhabits the shores of the African Coast and the adjacent islands, and which furnishes material for one of the industries of the islands. On other stamps we see the Coco-de-Mer palm and the piroque or native canoe used by the natives in their fishing activities.

A series from the Seychelles Islands and an overprinted stamp of the King Peter II series.

There are eight values in the series featuring the three designs as noted above. The values and colors featuring the "Giant Tortoise" design are the 3c., orange; 15c., rose and 75c., violet, the "Coco-de-Mer Palm" design the 9c., blue and the 18c., violet, and the "Fishing Canoe" design the 6c., green; 20c., ochre and 1c., red-violet. The same designs appeared on the 1938 issue of stamps, but the current set are in lighter colors, no doubt due to a shortage of the proper dyes in England where these stamps are printed. All stamps of the series bear the portrait of King George VI in an oval frame.

Stamps of Other Lands

India— India is now printing stamps in smaller size (in order to conserve paper), replacing the larger pictorial set which has been current for nearly four years. The smaller sized stamps bear the portrait of King George VI. Four denominations have already made their appearance in the new size, the 2a., scarlet; 3½a., light blue; 6a., blue and 8a., violet.

Idar—This Indian state, the principal state of the Mahi Kantha Agency of Bombay, has recently issued her first postal paper. The half-anna stamp, inscribed "Jdar," pictures Idar's Maharajah, Dhiraj Shree Himmat Singhji.

Jugoslavia—Stamps of the King Peter II series have been overprinted "Serbian" while others have been overprinted "Nezavisna" at the top and "Drsva Hrvatska" at the bottom signifying "Independent Kingdom of Croatia." These provisionals indicate the possibility of a permanent series of stamps for both Serbia and Croatia.

Nicaragua—It is reported that the 1c. stamp of the 1939 airmail series, issued in honor of Will Rogers, will be surcharged "10c.," in honor of the Will Rogers Convention being held by the Oklahoma Philatelic Society in Pawhuska, Oklahoma, September 19-21.

Paraguay — Four Red Cross stamps have been issued. These are all of the same value, 7 p. plus 3p., but of different shades, in purple, red, blue and brown. The design of the stamp pictures a woman in armor wearing a high crown.

Sweden — Mrs. Vera Berg of Stockholm, Sweden, writes that this year Sweden is commemorating the quatercentenary of the publishing of the whole Bible in Swedish translation by releasing a stamp of 15-öre value. The picture on the stamp, a reproduction of an al-fresco painting in Uppsala Cathedral, shows how this translation called "Gustaf Vasa's Bible," is presented to the King by the two main translators, the brothers Olavus and Laurentius Petri. The boy standing beside King Gustaf is the eldest son, later Erik XIV. The man behind the King is supposed to be a German by the name of Norman, a mighty man at that time, who is said to have had much influence over the translation, particularly to the effect that it should closely follow Luther's Bible. Underneath the picture is the inscription in old Swedish "Biblia på swensko" (the Bible in Swedish).

This translation of 1541 was of a great importance both for the triumph of Protestantism in Sweden, and for the development of the Swedish language, making the Bible available to everyone through a dignified, and yet easily understandable language.

United States

The 30c. value of the new airmail series will be issued first day on September 25th at Kansas City, Mo. The color will be blue. The 50c. value, in orange color, will be issued first day on October 29th at St. Louis, Mo.

Daily Quotation

This, above all,—To thine own self be true
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

—SHAKESPEARE

Did You Ever Wonder

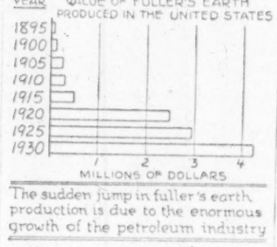
What Fuller's Earth Is and How It Got Its Name?

Since "Fuller" is a fairly common surname, it might quite reasonably be thought that fuller's earth was so named because it was discovered or developed by a man by the name of Fuller. In a sense, however, just the reverse is the case. The surname Fuller is derived from the occupation of "fulling" or "felting" cloth, in the process of which fuller's earth is used.

Fuller's earth is a clay-like substance of very fine grain. It is either mined or dug in open pits, after which it is dried either by natural or artificial heat. It also may be ground to a very fine powder.

It readily absorbs grease and also has a high capacity for absorbing basic colors and can remove these colors from solution in animal, vegetable or mineral oils, as well as from some other liquids, especially water.

Fuller's earth has been known and used since very early times. Its original use was in fulling (cleansing) cloth and wool from grease and oil. In the process, the fabric was not only cleansed but shrunk, and what the cloth lost in length and width, it gained in strength and thickness. Fulling mills were employed in fulling cloth on a commercial scale. In these mills pestles or stampers with an up-and-down motion tread or beat the cloth, which was placed in a trough along with hot water and fuller's earth or other cleansing materials.



The sudden jump in fuller's earth production is due to the enormous growth of the petroleum industry

The modern use of fuller's earth includes the purifying of lubricating oils, filtering the impurities from fats to be used in soap-making, and the clarifying and decolorizing of vegetable oils, such as cottonseed oil and the like. It is a curious fact that fuller's earth has no power to remove color from cottonseed oil until the crude oil has been treated with an alkali, which removes the fatty acids and converts the coloring matter into basic forms.

Fuller's earth is also useful in the making of certain wallpaper pigments and in some polishing powders.—W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from C. Don Hughes, Amarillo, Texas

The Impatient Gesture Means "Fill It Up!"

A Verse for Today . . .

And, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.—MATT. 28:20.

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: What does anyone these days hear of that 200-inch telescope that was going to settle how high is up?

Washington Star: It may be all right, these hot, lazy days, to let the grass grow in the back yard—but not in the ship yard.

Ryan in Boston Herald: "They shall not pass!" reiterated old Marshal Pétain in the revised version. "We'll be going right along with them!"

Detroit News: There are doubts if nature ever intended woman to drive a taxi. The male cabbie knows he hasn't the change. He doesn't fumble through a nest of purses to see.

Punch ®: Reports from Berlin say that the continuous R. A. F. raids are extremely irritating to German public opinion. This is the first indication we have seen of the possibility of there being any German public opinion.

In Lighter Vein

That's All

Bride: "Will it cost much to feather our nest?".

Furniture dealer: "Oh, no. Just a little down."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Another Shortage

A New York motorist drove into a station "Open All Night," but learned he could get neither gas nor water. "What are you doing here, then?" he demanded. The windshield wiper replied, "Have to stay. Got no locks for the pumps."—Pathfinder.

"Just think of it, Cecil. Baby's eight months old today and hasn't a tooth yet—and you a dentist—too!"

Bored

The lecture to the local literary circle came to an end, and the lecturer mingled with the crowd.

"By the way," he said to the secretary of the society, "I saw Mr. Jones walk out of the hall when I was halfway through my lecture. I hope nothing serious was wrong with him?"

The secretary answered without thinking: "Oh, no," he explained. "It's nothing very much! He walks in his sleep."—Montreal Star.

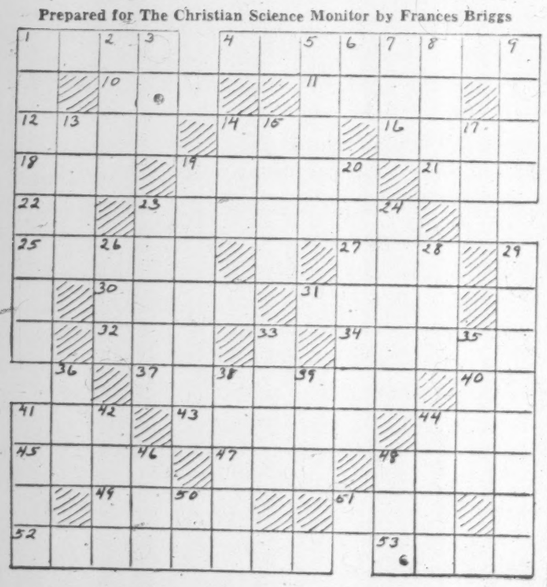
Where Would You Find—

1. The English possession visited by the Duke of Kent in August, 1941?
2. Federal Hill?
3. The two countries which bound Mexico?
4. A sale?
5. The Mound City?
6. The WVS?
7. The Sungari River?
8. The State which first elected a woman to the Governorship?
9. Fort Ontario?
10. The first skyscraper in New York City?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What metal is associated with Midas?
4—Which of Great Lakes is only one lying wholly in U. S.?
10—What is often mentioned as not mixing with water?
11—Girl's name.
12—What is a musical work?
14—Article.
16—What came up out of river in Pharaoh's Dream?
18—Gave food to.
19—Who are known in history as Spain's conquerors?
21—Nothing.
22—Where was Claudette Colbert born (abbr.)?
23—What was eaten by Peter in certain nursery rhyme?
25—Enigmatical representation of words by figures is what?
27—What is the opposite of "yea"?
30—Place of refuge is called what (pl.)?
31—What is first name of author of "So Big"?
32—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
34—Who is U. S. Secretary of the Interior?
37—What is a light cotton or worsted fabric?
40—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
41—Three-toed sloths are what?
43—What is popular cant?
44—What is a kind of moccasin?
45—Back of the neck is what?
47—Suffix.
48—Mr. Weisenfreund is known as a cinema star by what name?
49—What is used for clarifying water and in baking powders?
51—Not bright.
52—What fruit resembles both peach and plum in flavor (pl.)?
53—What would you do with a distaff?

Down

1—What was Chaucer's first name?
2—Vociferous.
3—Who was underworld god from whom Gauls claimed descent?
5—Uriah Heep is what in the Dickens novel?
6—Pronun.
7—What is a writing fluid?
8—To win.
9—What is first name of author of "Cavalcade"?
13—If "fils" designates younger Dumas, you would speak of his father as what?
14—You speak of a mule cat as what?
15—What is motto of Rhode Island?
17—Point of a pen is what?
19—What pieces are carried by infantry?
20—What Norwegian composer ranks next to Grieg?
23—What silk article would not be made from a sow's ear?
24—What is middle name of John Garner, ex-Vice-President of U. S.?
26—Sound of a sheep.
28—What is an ox of Tibet?
29—What person would be concerned with clefs, arpeggio, etc.?
33—Who was famous Persian poet?
35—Dash.
36—By way of.
38—What is referred to as the "Thermopylae of America"?
39—Kipling is famous for his tales of what country (abbr.)?
41—What is first name of President Roosevelt's daughter?
42—Boxers do what?
44—What device raises fluids?
46—Who was a Biblical high priest?
48—Prefix.
50—Upper case (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poppy Believes in a Thorough Job*

By LE PELLEY

WOW. POPPY CERTAINLY TRANSFORMED THIS CLUBHOUSE IN A HURRY —
NEW CURTAINS.. NEW PAINT... NEW ROOF — FIXED THE FLOOR —
THERE'S STILL THAT GREAT BIG OLD DEAD TREE RIGHT IN FRONT — IT'S A WONDER SHE DIDN'T TAKE THAT AWAY!
HA! SOME JOKE
CHOP CHOP CHOP
CRASH
?
HELLO BOYS — I THOUGHT THINGS WOULD LOOK BETTER IF THIS OLD TREE WERE DOWN.....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And We Had No Trouble Finding It!*

By RODGERS

This morning I was ambling along going no place in particular—
When I met ol' Peter—
"Where are you going?" I asked. "Oh, no place in particular," he wagged —
SNIFF SNIFF
So - we went there together!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sound Logic*

By THE HAGERS

MY RADIO SILENCE MAINTAINED. I CALLED A DUCK WHO THEN EXPLAINED.
"A WORTHLESS TUBE," SAID HE, "I'VE FOUND, AND THAT IS WHY YOU GET NO SOUND."
A WORTHLESS TUBE, A WORTHLESS THOUGHT, BEREFT OF POWER—THEY ARE NAUGHT.
YET, IF THEY'RE NOT REMOVED, YOU SEE HOW THEY CAN SHUT OFF HARMONY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Competition Among Friends

It is well that the Governments of the United States and Britain are moving energetically to dispel misapprehensions on both sides of the Atlantic as to the motives and practices of their nationals engaged in foreign trade.

For some time exporters in the United States and Britain have exchanged charges and counter-charges. Americans operating in South America have asserted that British traders were misusing the Lend-Lease Act and supplying their customers with materials similar to those lent by the United States to Britain. On the other hand, British traders have suspected some Americans of taking advantage of Britain's position—as a front-line fighter in a war that is also America's war—to crowd Britons out of world markets.

London has now informed Washington that lend-lease materials are not being used in competition with American products abroad. The two capitals are also reported to have reached an agreement that will safeguard the export interests of both countries.

This reported agreement evidently reflects full understanding in Washington of Britain's position and of the relations of the two countries in a struggle against a totalitarian system that would leave little room for free and fair ideals of trade. It is recognized that Britain must export to countries that supply Britain with wartime essentials not obtainable in the United States.

Thus in Argentina, Britain must buy beef and pay for it with the machines that Argentina needs. The United States does not need many of Argentina's principal products. But Britain does need them. Neither Argentina nor Britain can welcome developments which cut their trade relations.

For the United States the problem is political even more clearly than it is economic. The American defense against Naziism includes the bastion of the British Isles, the power of the British Navy, and the continued adherence of Latin-American countries to the free order. Latin-American countries like Argentina have depended more on European buyers than on North American. Cut off from the Continent, these countries still have a big free-world market in the British Commonwealth.

Without that market they would have to look to the United States for markets for products which are highly competitive with United States products. And without markets in either of the two great free-world areas, these countries would tend to become hotbeds of economic and political discontent in which Fascist and Nazi elements would find ready opportunities.

An understanding of this situation will do much to secure the New World against totalitarian influences. It will prevent Axis propagandists from successfully exploiting seeming abuses, and isolationists from making political mountains out of economic molehills.

Publication of a British White Paper on the Lend-Lease Act is a timely move by the British Government. Likewise timely is the suggestion that an Anglo-American business men's liaison group be established to discuss and explain trade developments which otherwise might lead to further misunderstanding. Meanwhile Americans may profitably beware of subtle Axis "whispering campaigns" that would seek to divide peoples whose unity at this time is the one surely insurmountable obstacle to a victory for dictatorship.

Improvement *Is* Infectious

Boston's Huntington Avenue has undergone a remarkable transformation in the last year, and in October, it is announced, the vehicular underpass at Massachusetts Avenue will be completed. Its surface streetcars having been put in a subway, from the Public Garden to the Opera House, and its traffic lanes divided, the thoroughfare not only offers a quick automobile or trolley route to the center of many activities in the Massachusetts Avenue section, but an improved gateway to and from the Worcester Pike.

An opportunity now exists for doing something more than making clean "the outside of the cup and the platter." Property owners on many another street, in New York, in Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere, have organized for mutual benefit and greatly improved the neighborhood by improving the type of tenant. Good business attracts good business. A fine thoroughfare like Huntington Avenue deserves better than cheap saloons, palmists, tea-leaf readers, and horse-race bookmakers loitering in doorways and basements. Huntington Avenue doubtless before long will have morals and manners to match its physical appearance.

Music of Two Worlds

Americans who might well have thought of Czechoslovakia as a distant land of which they knew little, have long admired those qualities of its people which Anton Dvořák expressed in his music. Here is a language that speaks in familiar phrases in the New World as in the Old. Wherever gentleness, straightforwardness, reverence, brotherly affection, harmonize the motives of mankind, there are cherished this music's guileless motifs.

From the humble Humoresque to his most impressive symphonic scores, Dvořák's writings seem as much a part of America as of Bohemia, and many of them are in fact American in idiom: the Symphony from the New World and the American string quartet are outstanding examples. But probably as many Americans as Czechs know and love "Songs My Mother Taught Me."

Through the music of its many nationalities, America has emotional and intellectual ties with most of the world. And when a notable anniversary of some great composer rolls around, Americans find themselves celebrating it as a milestone in their own cultural development. But few European composers have identified themselves so naturally, so sincerely with American scenes and feelings, as did Dvořák.

The hundredth anniversary of his birth this week was sad enough in his homeland where the goose-step pounds a rhythm for violence and oppression. But across the New World where for a while he made his home, his melodies and harmonies—both of Czech and American origin—sing as freely, as happily, as tenderly as once they did over the rivers, the fields and the mountains of his native land. And they are answered by feelings that promise that Czech and Slovak, and every oppressed people, shall sing a gentle and a happy music once again.

New Skills for Peace-Times

The primary purpose of American universities, colleges and schools in giving emergency engineering and vocational training to vast numbers of men and youths is, of course, to help meet the tremendously expanded needs of defense industries. But a secondary result may prove equally important: providing new training and skills which will help thousands of workers to new occupational levels after defense production needs have been met.

Much of this instruction is at the college level as part of the defense training program of the United States Office of Education in co-operation with engineering schools, with tuition charges met from government funds. Other vocational training is offered in many colleges and thousands of secondary schools. William J. Timberman, director of the Defense Industries School organized by Stevens Institute of Technology nine months ago, cites typical experience in placing newly trained men:

> Almost without exception, men whom we have placed have started in positions with salaries above the level of their previous jobs. Many have found it possible to get into jobs long desired but closed to them because of lack of training or experience. Some who have taken their places in the defense industries were previously clerks, messengers, salesmen, theater ushers, cashiers, filling station attendants, and carpenters who would not have been available for defense jobs without the emergency training. One boy who had been a grocery clerk at from six to twelve dollars a week got a position in drafting at $23 a week. A man, 34, who had always wanted work of a mechanical nature but had held only clerical positions now has a job in engine testing. A technical high school graduate, in clerical work for three years, was able to get into drafting. A machinist combined his practical experience with the special training in introductory engineering as a means of getting into production-control at an increase from $26 to $46 a week.

Such training and placement multiplied at thousands of centers may help supply part of the answer to the question, what is to happen after the war abroad and the defense program here? Trained men undoubtedly will have first call on the jobs then available. If farsighted planning can assure a program of rebuilding after the war, a deep depression trough may be avoided. The world will need vast supplies of everything which war is destroying.

What will become of many men in peace-time will depend upon what they become in today's emergency.

When raw materials are changed to war materials, vastly more than one three-letter word goes into reverse.

Speaking of unemployment, events seem to have caused a world-wide surplus of consular officials.

Our Readers Say—

"Efficiency for the Milkman"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial bearing the title, "Efficiency for the Milkman," is very interesting; however, such a plan for delivery by single trucks to take care of routes now covered by three to eight trucks is not at all practical, for more than one reason.

While it is true that a contracting agency does deliver parcels for the merchant in many cities, this simply eliminates his cost of equipment and maintenance. It takes just as many pieces of equipment to handle an equal bulk of deliveries, whoever does the delivery.

Another feature entering into deliveries is the time element: A milkman needs to start out in the very early morning hours in order to get around his route, and the delivery boy is constantly on the run to make his schedule.

Still another point to be given consideration is the capacity of the truck making the deliveries. Hardly a truck now making deliveries goes out without a limit load. Milk weighs a pound plus the bottle for every pint; hence a truckload will weigh around two to three tons. Now multiply this by eight to take the place of eight trucks now going over the same route and you would have a monstrosity of a truck trying to wend its way around alleys to deliver that pint or quart of milk (it is impossible) and when would one get his cream for breakfast, unless it were at 11 o'clock?

Many other points should be considered, such as centers of distribution stations, which would increase expense, make rehandling, refrigerating, pick-ups of containers and finally an accounting job, that I, as an accountant and traffic expert, would hesitate to tackle.

G. W. FURBECK

Boston

Editor's Note—Two points may have been overlooked by our correspondent: 1. Practically every home takes milk, yet some milk trucks have only one or two customers in a given block and no other nearer than several blocks away. This duplication probably could easily be absorbed by a single delivery system. 2. Practically all milk deliveries are now being made during the day, rather than before breakfast, which is a custom distributors favor and which has been put into effect during other emergencies.

Union Membership and Jobs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding the strike at the Federal Ship Building and Dry Dock Company, why does not the National Defense Mediation Board recommend that any employee who is not now a member of the union or who voluntarily leaves the union, remain outside during the life of the contract? This is just the reverse of their recommendation—that any employee who is now a member of the union or who voluntarily becomes a member, must remain a member in good standing during the life of the contract.

From my personal experience with unions and strikes, I have found that a very high percentage of workers are hijacked and browbeaten into joining. These men should be given an opportunity to get out if they choose to do so.

Our national policy should be leading us away from more and more rules and regulations, and should be giving more freedom instead of taking it away. Requiring membership in a private organization as a requisite for getting and holding a job is certainly un-American.

P. M. VIRTUE

Los Angeles

Two Kinds of Inflation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United States needs to have put clearly before it the fact that there are two distinct kinds of possible inflation, resulting from quite different causes. The first is price inflation caused by increased consumer demand and shortage of goods. The second or real inflation is inflation of the currency caused by the bankruptcy of the Government and subsequent paying of the cost of government by means of the printing press. In the second inflation, prices skyrocket because of the rush to convert money into goods before the money becomes worthless. As far as I can see, the only relation that the first (price) inflation has to currency inflation is that the high prices hasten the governmental bankruptcy. But if the Government is willing to cut out extravagance and to increase taxes sufficiently, there will be no danger of currency inflation. Moreover, increased taxation will curb price inflation.

Carmel, Calif. JAMES A. VINCENT

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

From Frying Pan Into the Fire?

The Bookshelf

Impersonal Summing Up

Somerset Maugham is especially apt in his selection of titles. But this time he (or his publisher) has slipped: STRICTLY PERSONAL (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50) is personal, but not strictly so. It starts with the author's experiences on the Riviera on the outbreak of war, continues with his work for the British Intelligence and his escape to England after the fall of France. A personal narrative, very largely, though with some apt observations:

But the most important part of the book consists of an impersonal summing up of the causes of the French collapse and a pointing of the moral for the surviving democracies. Here the author becomes a keen reporter and analyst. True, there is nothing strikingly new in what he says; but it is a valuable confirmation by a brilliant writer of what we need to be told more than once.

The reasons for the collapse of France are briefly summarized thus: "The General Staff was incompetent; the officers were vain, ill-instructed in modern warfare and insufficiently determined; the men were dissatisfied and halfhearted. The people at large were kept ignorant of everything that they should have been informed of; they were profoundly suspicious of the government, and were never convinced that the war was a matter that urgently concerned them; the propertied classes were more afraid of bolshevism than of German domination; their first thought was how to keep their money safely in their pockets; the government was inept, corrupt, and, in part, disloyal. Is it a miracle that France was defeated? It would be a miracle if she hadn't been."

* * *

Yet Mr. Maugham is satisfied that France is not conquered: "The French are a proud, brave people. I cannot but think that when they have recovered from the despair caused by their shameful humiliation, leaders will arise, and determined men will be found to follow them. . . . Those of us who love France have no need to lose hope." Events recorded daily now in the news bear out this forecast.

But Frenchmen have a great deal to learn that Englishmen apparently have already learned. In respect of labor conditions, Mr. Maugham recalls that before the Blum regime the Communists were using the slogan, "Peace, Work, Well-Being." He said to a banker friend: "Surely, that's not much to ask." The banker grew very angry. "Peace certainly," he said, "and work of course; but well-being, no—that's out of the question. They can't expect that."

Perhaps it was not surprising, then, that Mr. Maugham found some discontent in the French armament works early in the war: ". . . it was more a feeling I got than convincing evidence that a great many workmen had a fear that the owners were using the war to wrest from them the privileges they had won when the socialist government was in power. I had good reason to know that their misgiving was not unwarranted."

Again, when France was actually invaded: "I need not speak of the lack of armaments in the places where they were needed. I had myself seen the factories where tanks were being manufactured in what seemed to me great quantities. Where were they when they were wanted to withstand the German attack? Large numbers were kept in the vicinity of the big factories. Why? There is only one plausible answer: to crush the workers if they should attempt to revolt."

* * *

Note that these comments come, not from a Communist or a radical, or even a Socialist, but from a very well-to-do and successful member of the upper class.

In England, on the other hand, Mr. Maugham looks for a revolution by consent after the war: "Of course in England we shall all be very poor; there will be immense debts to pay and little money to pay them; Labor foresees that certainly for some years long hours of work will have to continue, and it will not be till the situation has been straightened out that the ideal of the forty-hour week can be again seriously considered. The intention of Labor is to introduce measures that will transfer the prime necessities of life from private ownership to the ownership of the State. It desires the trade of the nation to be conducted for the benefit of the community rather than for the profit of the individual. . . .

"I found the propertied classes deeply conscious of the generosity, the reasonableness and the gallantry Labor has shown, and, however painful the sacrifice they might be called upon to make, prepared to make it to enable the working class to enjoy the well-being they so richly deserved."

It would perhaps be useful if citizens of the United States should ask themselves whether the conditions of their own country resemble more closely those of Great Britain or those of France.

L. A. S.

The Wide Horizon

Night-Shift Conversation

By the Timekeeper

SOMEWHERE IN CALIFORNIA

It's 3 a. m. Two more hours to go on a 12-hour shift. Ever work a 12-hour shift? From 5 in the evening until 5 in the morning? It isn't exactly fun.

We're more than a defense industries plant. True, we're making high-powered motors for those fast Navy speedboats. They're defense boats—coast defense, probably. But we're also turning out fast, powerful motors for Britain. That's defense work, too.

Anyhow, it's 3 a. m. Outside the timekeeping office is a constant symphony of metallic sound. The incessant hum and roar of motors and pulley belts. The crescendo of heavy lower crankcases zinging and grinding their way through the straddle mill, getting the forging bumps ground off by fast-turning cutting wheels. The clang of connecting rods being stacked up by workers who have just polished them, finished down to the thousandth of an inch, according to specifications.

It is no wonder composers have sought to interpret factories in symphonies. There's a fascinating background of busy rhythm for a musical pattern, and then a thousand sudden noises . . . men's voices raised in loud conversation . . . a clang of steel . . . a bunch of thumps . . . a mournful hillbilly song from a man at a lathe—but it's 3 a. m., and here comes Bert the "con rod" foreman into the office.

* * *

Bert is square-jawed, large-boned, and muscular. He's rugged, but kindly. He sits down on the stool beside the timekeeper's desk. He's handing in his time for the day. Always does this about 3 a. m. Six hours on the forked rod lineup. Three hours on the oversize con rod caps. Two hours on the V-twelve main bearing caps. One hour on the plain rods.

He yawns deeply and relaxes. He'll stick around and chin awhile. The boys do that on the 12-hour night shift. Gives them a chance to snap out of the monotony of the machine noise. Freshens them up.

"Get your car greased today?" I asked him. Last night he told me he was going to get up around 2 o'clock and take his car down and get it greased.

"Naw, didn't get up in time this afternoon." Then, he added triumphantly, "But I got my haircut!"

We laughed. Here *was* an achievement. He actually had found time to get his hair cut!

Then we got to talking about hours, and from hours we drifted to pay.

"Well," says Bert, "twelve hours is a lot of hours for a man to work. Especially at night. But I don't like to fool around when I'm working. Know what I mean? Some guys around here stall too much."

He gave a quick nod of his head and went on. "Now, you take the boys in my department. I've got a lot of new men—young fellows. I try to train 'em. They think they're pretty smart, some of 'em, just because they're working twelve hours a day and getting a paycheck of $60 or $70 a week. I tell 'em, 'Now get in and learn something around here. This big wage stuff won't last forever. Learn your trade while you have the chance, and save your money.'"

* * *

Then he grinned. "I get a big kick out of all this whoop-dee-do about 'national defense work.' What's so awful patriotic about it? Look at the paychecks we get . . . $80 and $90 a week. Say—"

And he leaned toward me, and pointed his finger at me. "Let me tell you something," he said, decisively and quickly. "Britain is fighting our war for us. They actually are fighting to save democracy. The least we can do is supply them with the stuff they need."

And then he said something that made me feel pretty good. "Know what I'd be willing to do? Know what? I'd be willing to work just for my room and board if it was necessary. See what I mean? I'd be willing to work twelve hours a day just for my keep, if we had to do it to help Britain."

And he meant it!

And this man's sentiments are the sentiments of thousands and thousands of other American defense workers. They know that national defense emergency is paying them big profits. They're getting big money, and they know it, but they're also working very, very hard, many of them, to earn that money. And they're working under pressure. Behind it all is a deep sympathy for Britain, and a keen understanding of world conditions. You'd be surprised how profound are the feelings and the musings of the workingman, hidden behind that "makeup" of grease and dirt!

Mirror of World Opinion

The Struggle Between Dictatorships

William Henry Chamberlin, from 1922 to 1934 Christian Science Monitor correspondent at Moscow, in an article in the September Atlantic Monthly, describes what he calls "the struggle for continents" between Hitler and Stalin.

"Those two mastodon dictatorships, the Third Reich and the Soviet Union," Mr. Chamberlin points out, "had practically divided Eurasia between them before they began to fight for sole mastery."

He sees three broad perspectives for the outcome of the struggle now under way. The least likely, he concedes, is a Soviet military victory. Such a victory, he says, would be little short of a miracle. . . . But granted such a miracle, Mr. Chamberlin draws a short but graphic picture of what would happen.

"It would let loose the fiercest sort of civil war in Europe," he says. "It would signify the end of Hitler. The Communist menace would replace the Nazi menace in the consciousness of democratic countries." . . . A Communist victory over Hitler would probably . . . be the signal for the fiercest and bloodiest civil war Europe had ever experienced.

But if we can overlook the terrible immediate consequences, it is at least arguable that Communism or Bolshevism in the long run would not be as destructive of European civilization as Hitlerism. This is simply because Hitlerism sets up no standards, not even the impossible standard of the Classless Society toward which to march. On the contrary, Naziism is a frank attempt to reimpose on western men the old, old relationship of master and slave and given modern technological instruments, there is no reason to believe that once it had all the tools and the rest of us had none, it would not perpetuate itself for a long, long time.

Communism, on the other hand, has already alienated informed opinion everywhere. . . . There is grave doubt that even Bolshevism could long impose itself particularly under Russian overlordship on France and Germany and Western Europe. . . .

Merely positing the probability of Communist victory in Europe emphasizes what a bleak choice would confront the land of all our fathers if the only choice were Stalinism or Hitlerism. But there is, fortunately, a third choice. It is the opportunity to continue and perhaps build better that civilization which Europe has so far developed and which we in America have inherited and, we hope, improved somewhat. That such a chance should owe at least some months of valuable time borrowed from the present struggle between the two "mastodon dictatorships" suggests that there is after all a divine Providence and that no matter how much we may have abused its ways . . . it may be still looking after us.—*Chippewa Falls (Wis.) Herald.*

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